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South Africa Firm On Namibia Stand

Aides Avoid Taking Issue With Haig, But Pretoria Ignores His Optimism

By Joseph Lelyveld
South African officials say that their government's basic position on independence for South-West Africa (Namibia) has not changed, but they have avoided taking direct issue with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s statement that there had been progress on the issue.

Mr. Haig said in an interview that South Africa's stand on independence for Namibia, as a disputed territory is also called, had become more flexible in discussions with the United States and that the Pretoria administration was now prepared to accept the presence of a UN peacekeeping force in a transition period.

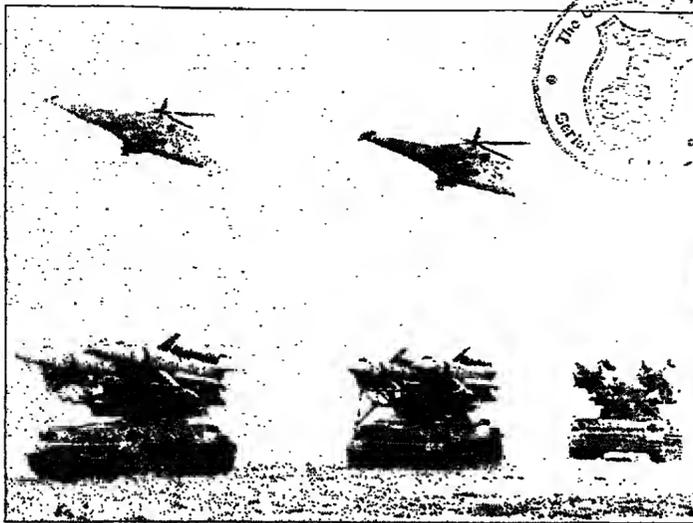
Haig's optimism has generated an echo here as yet. The state radio mentioned the secretary's remarks on a weekend news program, then quickly dropped the item. It has been ignored altogether on the nightly television news, including one Sunday night that devoted 20 minutes to the situation in southern Angola and U.S. reactions to the recent South African incursion there.

A week ago, by contrast, when Mr. Haig said that the South African attack had to be seen in the context of the "bloodshed and terrorism" resulting from raids by insurgents operating from Angola, state and television newscasts laid heavy stress on his remarks.

No Apology

Sunday night they were stressing the statement of a Defense Ministry spokesman who said there would be no apology for the strafing Saturday by South African Air Force jets of a convoy near Calueque in southern Angola in which a group of foreign and Angolan journalists were traveling. A correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corp., Mike Woodgate, was lightly wounded by shrapnel in the attack.

In justifying the attack, the spokesman asserted South Africa's right to hit any military targets in areas where insurgents of the South-West African People's Organization were based. He said the in-



Soviet forces maneuver in the Baltic and Belorussian military district in photo supplied by Tass. The photo did not specify where in the military district, which adjoins Poland, the forces were.

NATO Says Russia Violates Spirit Of '75 Pact on Troop Notification

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization accused the Soviet Union on Monday of violating the spirit of the 1975 East-West accord by not reporting officially the number of troops taking part in current military maneuvers.

A NATO spokesman said permanent representatives of the 15 member countries discussed the maneuvers Monday and concluded, "the failure of the Soviet Union to provide the number of participating forces raises serious concern."

Tass has said more than 100,000 troops have been taking part in sea, air and land exercises in the western Soviet republic of Belorussia in the Baltic military district encompassing Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and in the Baltic Sea.

Belgium, West Germany and the United States have made similar protests in recent days, but Monday's remarks were the first response from the alliance as a whole.

The NATO spokesman said the Soviet Union notified Western countries of the maneuvers in advance, on Aug. 14, but did not say how many troops were involved.

"Allied nations have inquired about the omission of this information in this case, but have received no true figure or explanation from the Soviet Union," he said.

Thirty-five countries, including the Soviet Union, signed an agreement in Helsinki in 1975 to give formal notification of any troop maneuvers involving more than 25,000 men. Since then, the Soviet Union has usually supplied the exact number of troops participating, the NATO spokesman said. This time, the Soviet Union did not, the spokesman reported.

"The publication by the Tass agency of a figure of 100,000 participating is not to be considered formal notification," the spokesman said. "In fact, the magnitude and general location as specified by Tass give rise to legitimate questions."

The spokesman also said NATO

Polish Union Proposes Vote on Labor Reforms

By Thomas W. Netter
The Associated Press
GDANSK, Poland — The Solidarity trade union on Monday proposed a national referendum to get the workers' reforms it wants, and drew the ire of official media.

A proposed resolution, to be voted on Monday night or Tuesday, calls for the referendum. Some unionists said the union could call for a boycott of a government bill on worker self-management to be considered later this month by parliament.

The 892 delegates, holding Solidarity's first national congress since the independent union emerged from shipyard strikes in Gdansk one year ago, began debates over the union's structure that could be crucial for Poland's future.

As the delegates discussed policy and politics for the third day, Solidarity negotiators contained a confrontation that erupted Saturday in Bydgoszcz during a mass prison escape that sparked a protest by about 150 inmates who rioted and barricaded themselves in a jail. They ended their action peacefully Monday, the PAP news agency reported.

About 150 prisoners escaped during a riot Saturday and early Sunday after the shooting of a young inmate during an escape attempt. The remaining prisoners took over a section of the prison, smashed windows, threw furniture out and then submitted a list of 28 demands to the authorities for improved prison conditions and an amnesty for escapees who returned voluntarily.

Escapes at Large

Solidarity members intervened after a crowd gathered outside the jail late Saturday in support of the rioting prisoners. The PAP report said about 90 escapees remained at large and that several of those included "dangerous criminals charged with murder and robbery."

Union leaders in Katowice, southern Poland's coal and steel capital, marked ballots on whether to remove the manager of the giant Huta Katowice steel mill, where there has been labor trouble.

Both disputes illustrated Solidarity's claim that it has forged a social revolution "tempered by peace" in Communist Poland and that it will seek to keep communication channels open so it stays that way.

But the hard-line army daily, Zolnierz Wolnosci, took issue with the union, saying its decision to ban Polish television from the congress in a media dispute "confirmed the general opinion that the road to genuine agreement is still far away."

Class Challenged

"The authors and participants" of a recent union broadcast "did their best to deprive the television viewers of what is at stake. It consists in opposing public opinion to the government, in the right to pursue its own policy and most of all in seizing power," the newspaper said.

One Solidarity delegate, Leszek Sobieszak of Gdansk, proposed that the union strike a clause regarding the leading role of the Communist Party from its charter. The clause was a key factor in delaying registration of Solidarity as a union here last October, but was finally accepted by the union.

"It may have been necessary when we were beginning our fight, but now it's a little absurd when we are fighting most of the party's ideas," said Mr. Sobieszak, a founder of the Gdansk chapter.

One such battle with the party



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev greets Le Duan, the North Vietnamese leader, at the Kremlin in a photo released by Tass.

Brezhnev Says Russia Will Match U.S. Arms

From Agency Dispatches
MOSCOW — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said Monday that efforts by the Reagan administration to gain strategic superiority are doomed to failure and that the Soviet Union will produce a "proper counterbalance" to any new weapons system developed by the United States.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union has repeatedly called for an end to the development of "new, even more terrible types of weapons" and that its foreign policy is based on the search for a "reliable peace."

But, Mr. Brezhnev said, "We shall not remain indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the United States and other NATO members. If this happens, the Soviet armed forces will be in the possession of a proper counterbalance to such weapons."

Kremlin Luncheon

The Soviet leader made the remarks during a Kremlin luncheon honoring the visiting Vietnamese Communist leader Le Duan. Portions of the speech distributed Monday night by Tass suggested that Mr. Brezhnev was addressing the Reagan administration's plan for expanding U.S. strategic nuclear forces rather than any particular weapons system proposed by the administration.

Mr. Brezhnev appeared to restate Moscow's readiness to enter into arms limitation talks when he said that "what is needed is not so much fine words as real deeds [and] a practical readiness to take account of the rights and interests of other states."

Also, he continued, "what is called for is the ability to patiently look for solutions to contentious issues at the negotiating table."

Then, apparently rebuking senior American officials, Mr. Brezhnev said that to "talk about restraint and reciprocity and at the same time to pursue a provocative policy of challenge including in the field of armaments is to increase mistrust and to chip away at the foundations of peace."

To set oneself the aim of becoming stronger than all others, to lay claim to world leadership — all this has already taken place in recent history and the outcome of such attempts is well known.

During talks with Mr. Duan, Mr. Brezhnev pledged more economic aid for Hanoi.

An official report on the meet-

Tightening Hold, Egypt Takes Over Mosques

CAIRO — The Egyptian government, imposing tough new internal policies, announced Monday that it was taking over 40,000 privately owned mosques and tightening its supervision of the Moslem clergy.

In the wake of arrests last week of Moslem hard-liners, the Ministry of Religious Endowments said that it had taken control of 65

would be allowed to deliver Friday prayer messages. He said that there would be "more coordination on all matters dealing with sermons, with no politics at all."

President Anwar Sadat, vowing to show no mercy to critics who have exploited religion, has detained 1,536 people since Wednesday in the biggest crackdown of his 11-year rule.

The Associated Press said that Mr. Sadat scheduled a referendum for Thursday to rally the public behind him. He was overruling public support in four previous referendums on his policies, including the peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

To overcome a shortage of authorized preachers, teachers from Islamic institutions are being assigned to read sermons at private mosques, an official said.

Egypt's Coptic patriarch, stripped of his powers in the crackdown, was exiled Monday to a desert monastery at Wadi Natron, halfway between Cairo and Alexandria.

The newspaper of the ruling Na-

tion Democratic Party reported that the patriarch, Shenouda III, had been effectively banished.

An official at the Coptic patriarchate said Monday that it could not confirm Pope Shenouda had been banished but added: "Under the present circumstances we do not think it advisable for the pope to hold meetings."

Photograph on Sale

Some bishops have said the pope will continue to be regarded as a spiritual leader, and his photograph was still on sale at Cairo churches. They have depicted Mr. Sadat's action partly as an attempt to balance the government crackdown, which fell heaviest on Moslem militants.

Outlining the new measures Saturday, Mr. Sadat said that his crackdown was prompted by last June's Moslem-Coptic street battles in Cairo and that he was keeping files on all religious extremists and political opponents.

Most of those arrested in the crackdown came from the Moslem Brotherhood and numerous Islam-

ic fundamentalist societies which oppose Mr. Sadat's pro-Western policies and have attracted mounting support in their campaign for the restoration of Islamic practices.

Ten of the societies have been outlawed. Other groups which managed to thrive despite being technically illegal had their funds frozen.

The most detailed list of detainees yet published appeared Monday in the ruling party's newspaper.

It contained the names of one former deputy premier, eight other former ministers, 10 other opposition politicians, at least 10 journalists and 16 lawyers.

About 150 Copts were on the list, including eight bishops and 16 priests. But the remaining 1,300 appeared to be mostly Moslem hard-liners.

Among several women arrested were two writers. They were identified as Latifa Zayyat, a prominent member of the leftist Unionist Progressive party, and Nawal Saadawi.

'Mission Implausible' Bogs Down in Bahamas Backwater

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service
PROVIDENCIAS ISLAND, Turks and Caicos Islands — The battle plan, dubbed "Mission Implausible" by the Miami press, was a peaceful invasion of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay by Cubans United, a minuscule exile group, to establish an anti-Castro government in exile.

One shipwreck, one hijacking, several Coast Guard tows and 25 days later, the expeditionary force has managed only to land on a small, startled British colony just south of the Bahamas. The sole wounds have been mosquito bites and the only losses, wristwatches sold for food, cigarettes and rum.

For more than two weeks, 59 stranded Cubans have been living in the bush on Providencias Island, in the Turks and Caicos chain, while the authorities have grappled with the problem of how to get rid of them. Most arrived in Florida last year, crossing with 120,000 other Cuban refugees from Mariel to Key West in small boats.

"We can't play host," said the governor of the Turks and Caicos, John C. Strong. The six-man police force of Providencias Island, which is 3 miles by 2 miles, is greatly outnumbered by the Cubans, who lately have taken to fighting among themselves and are blamed by the police for two break-ins, a crime previously unheard-of here.

The Miami-based leader of Cubans United, Wilfredo Navarro, who did not go along on the expedition, said he would no longer be responsible for the stranded men, according to the Coast Guard. The group's military adviser, Frank A. Sturgis, one of those convicted of the Watergate burglary, did come to the island, but slipped from sight hours before the most recent in a series of promised flights failed to show up to take the men home.

The location of home is problematical. The Mariel refugees, according to a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman, John Salamone, may now lose the special status that permitted them to stay in the United States.

Nonetheless, State Department officials have now arranged with the service to take the refugees back if the government of the Turks and Caicos will pay for them out. The cost would be at least \$50,000.

"It's a very, very unwelcome expenditure, and we certainly can't afford it," Mr. Strong said, "but they aren't American citizens — they're Cubans. It's a big pain that the Americans are taking them back at all. We're thankful."

"We have less than 7,500 people. How can we play host for any length of time to people of this nationality with their objectives and our geographical location? We could be used as an armed

camp to our serious disadvantage in the twinkling of an eye."

The governor's anxieties are surpassed by those of the stranded Cubans themselves, who are frantic to leave but have nothing to go home to. All said they had given up their new jobs, homes and cars before leaving Miami.

"I'm going to arrive in Miami without money and without work," Ernesto Valdes Calderon, 43, said as he emerged from a hut he had made from cinder blocks and cardboard found on the island's commercial dock. "I'm afraid we'll get sent to Puerto Rico with the Haitians."

The genesis of the Cubans' expedition, State Department officials believe, was a report in The Washington Star last July that the Reagan administration was considering filling the Guantanamo naval base with unwanted Cuban exiles and setting up a government in exile. Many of those who made the trip said they believed it had the backing of some U.S. agency, although there is no evidence that this is true. The Navy said that anyone who arrived uninvited at Guantanamo Bay would be arrested.

Nonetheless, in a great glare of pub-

licity, the 35-foot La Esperanza and the 28-foot Gold Star set sail Aug. 12 for Guantanamo, but were stopped almost immediately by the Coast Guard because they were overcrowded and lacked sufficient life jackets. La Esperanza was towed back to the dock.

The next day, after La Esperanza was again turned back for being overloaded, the two boats set sail, accompanied by the Franklin and Ian, a 72-foot shipper.

On Aug. 15, a Navy plane saw a distress flare and called the Coast Guard; both the Gold Star and the Franklin and Ian were disabled 250 miles south of Miami. The tropical storm Dennis was blowing and 16 of the Cubans were taken aboard the Coast Guard cutter when they were afraid for their lives. Another Cuban, who said he was suffering from acute appendicitis, was flown by helicopter to the nearest hospital, at the Guantanamo naval base. He turned out to be suffering from acute bunger.

La Esperanza turned back to Miami. The Franklin and Ian made repairs and sailed on, only to hit a reef off Providencias on Aug. 18. The crew was rescued by island policemen and fishermen. The boat later broke apart.

Meantime, another group of Cubans set out from Miami in the 65-foot fishing vessel Captain Jack, telling customs officials they were going fishing. The

Captain Jack arrived at Providencias on Aug. 26. The next morning, 16 of the Cubans took the Captain Jack and set off for Guantanamo.

The same day, 21 stranded men returned to Miami on a chartered DC-3. Eighteen were taken into custody by immigration officials pending hearings to exclude them from the United States.

On Aug. 29, the Captain Jack was sighted adrift and without power. The Coast Guard seized it for violating federal laws forbidding foreign voyages without proper documentation. The Coast Guard then towed the Captain Jack back to Miami, where the 16 men on board joined their fellow invaders at the Federal Correctional Institution at Homestead, Fla.

Charter airline companies, according to Mr. Strong, have been reluctant to retrieve the men left on Providencias for fear of hijacking. One flight took off 23, but another charter scheduled for Friday did not show up.

"I can't cry," said Adelberto Fernandez. "It was my fault." Fernandez, one of the few U.S. citizens in the group, is a veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, in which he said his 17-year-old son was killed.

"If there were another invasion, I'd go tomorrow. It's because of my son. And then, the Cubans say that a man who doesn't love his country doesn't love his mother."

INSIDE

Reaganite Rivalry

As President Reagan begins a week of difficult policy decisions, White House officials are acknowledging reluctantly that one price of Reagan's vacation in California has been a display of internal rivalry and discord in the administration that had been kept suppressed.

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Arms Gap

A report drafted by the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress shows that the Soviet Union outstrips the United States by as much as 3 to 1 in the production of most types of strategic and tactical weapons.

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China Floods

The heaviest rains in recent years have left large parts of China under water this summer, complicating grain harvests and retarding national efforts to rebuild the economy. In the coal-rich central province of Shanxi, the toll is 764 persons dead, 5,000 injured and 200,000 homeless.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Union of Senegal and Gambia Is Seen by 1982

DAKAR, Senegal — President Abdou Diouf, celebrating his 46th birthday Monday in the West African nation he has ruled for eight months, said his country will be united with Gambia by Jan. 1, 1982.

New IRA Prisoner Joins Belfast Hunger Strike

BELFAST — John Pickering, 25, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla who is serving life imprisonment for several offenses including killing a man, went on a hunger strike Monday amid increasing uncertainty over the future of the fast campaign.

Hundreds Killed in North Yemen, Leftist Says

KUWAIT — Hundreds of people have been killed and wounded in North Yemen during the past four weeks as a result of heavy fighting between the army and forces of the opposition National Democratic Front, a leader of the leftist front said in a newspaper interview published Monday in Kuwait.

Chad Rebels Claim Victory Over Libyan Troops

PARIS — Rebel forces in Chad have driven Libyan troops out of the eastern town of Gureada and now control the area, a rebel spokesman claimed Monday.

Khomeini Calls Iran Stable, Accuses U.S. of 'Onslaught'

AN KARA — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said on Monday that "Iran is one of the most stable countries" in the world, but he accused the United States and other countries of seeking his overthrow.

Blaming Conflicts On Russia Seen by Carter as 'Mistake'

TOKYO — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Monday that to attribute all international conflicts to Soviet aggression is a "simplistic view" and a "mistake."

Prague Leader Visits Libya

PRAGUE — Czechoslovak party chief and president, Gustav Husak, left Monday for an official visit of Libya, it was reported.

Consulate Occupied

LONDON (Reuters) — Israeli students briefly took over the Israeli consulate in London on Monday. Police said 54 persons were arrested.

TUC Endorses Governing Plan

BLACKPOOL, England — Delegates representing nearly 12 million workers Monday endorsed a proposal which union sources said could strengthen the position of the right wing of the government.

Afghan Incursion Reported

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Soviet-supported Afghan troops with armored vehicles crossed into Pakistan Monday to search a village that was strafed and bombed during the weekend by two MiG-17 fighters, Radio Pakistan said.

France Urges Withdrawal

PARIS (AP) — The French government Monday called for an end to South Africa's military action in Angola and an immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory.

China Accuses Vietnam

PEKING (AP) — China sent Vietnam a note Monday accusing it of bombarding Chinese territory with artillery fire since May in a deliberate effort to worsen Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

Korea Typhoon Toll at 93

SEOUL — The death toll from the typhoon designated Agnes rose to 93, with 33 persons still missing and property damage estimated at \$109 million, according to South Korean government figures Monday.

South Africa Is Firm on Namibia Stand

Independent Namibia, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg. At a conference in Geneva early last week South Africa was told that it could have the assurances it sought in exchange for a cease-fire date, but it insisted that the United Nations had to prove its good faith before the question of a date could even be discussed.

Brezhnev Says Russia Aims To 'Balance' New U.S. Arms

The Chinese note accused the Vietnamese of nearly 900 provocations and intrusions into China and of repeatedly sending troops or special agents into China for harassment and sabotage.

Sikh Protesters Seek Autonomy

NEW DELHI — Several thousand Sikhs marched on India's Parliament on Monday demanding greater autonomy for Punjab, their home state bordering Pakistan.

French Assembly to Begin Work on Socialist Program

PARIS — France heads farther down the Socialist road Tuesday when the National Assembly starts work on a program of economic, political and social reforms.

Turkey Reduces Limit For Detention Period

ANKARA — Turkey's military rulers Monday cut in a maximum of 45 days the amount of time that political prisoners can be detained without being charged.

U.S. Schools to Enroll Fewer Children in Fall

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Soviet Sgt. Maj. Nicolay Feodorovich Pestretov, 36, who South African forces say they captured in Angola last month, shown with Brig. Ben de Wet Roos, a South African officer, in a photograph released by South African authorities who did not say where or when it was taken.

South Africa Is Firm on Namibia Stand

(Continued from Page 1) agree to put the independence plan into effect. [The Johannesburg Star reported Monday that South Africa has unofficially softened its attitude and was "no longer implacably opposed" to the presence of UN troops during elections that would be expected to lead to an inde-

Brezhnev Says Russia Aims To 'Balance' New U.S. Arms

(Continued from Page 1) aim of driving Vietnamese forces out of their country. Western diplomats speculated that Mr. Duan was seeking more Soviet economic and military aid so that Vietnam would be able to resist a possible upsurge of resistance against its presence in Cambodia following the Singapore meeting.

Sikh Protesters Seek Autonomy

NEW DELHI — Several thousand Sikhs marched on India's Parliament on Monday demanding greater autonomy for Punjab, their home state bordering Pakistan. Belonging to the militant Sikh party, Akali Dal, they also demanded that the federally administered territory of Chandigarh, which serves as common capital for Punjab and Haryana states, be merged with their state. Some carried signs reading "Stop interference in Sikh religious affairs."

French Assembly to Begin Work on Socialist Program

PARIS — France heads farther down the Socialist road Tuesday when the National Assembly starts work on a program of economic, political and social reforms. This includes breaking the rigid concentration of power in the hands of the central government and setting up regional councils elected by universal suffrage.

Turkey Reduces Limit For Detention Period

ANKARA — Turkey's military rulers Monday cut in a maximum of 45 days the amount of time that political prisoners can be detained without being charged. The detention period had been increased to 90 days from the previous limit of 30 shortly after the military seized power last September. Official sources said nearly 75,000 people had been detained within the past year and 24,000 of them had been charged with political crimes.

U.S. Schools to Enroll Fewer Children in Fall

WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell predicts that total enrollment will slip from about 53.4 million in 1980-81 to approximately 57.6 million. The National Center for Education Statistics said Saturday that the cost of education from kindergarten through college will rise to \$198.3 billion while the number of elementary and secondary teachers will drop by 23,000 to 2.4 million.

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U.S. Schools to Enroll Fewer Children in Fall

WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. The Socialist divisions on the issue run so deep that Mr. Mitterrand has made the nuclear vote one of confidence in the government to stop any embarrassing defections.

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WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. The support of the Communists, whom Mr. Mitterrand took into his government despite his absolute Socialist majority in the Assembly, should ensure that all his proposals are passed on schedule.

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WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. The Communist, who suffered drubblings in both the presidential and parliamentary elections, have vowed to show leftist solidarity by supporting Socialist program.

Severity of Threats to Sadat's Rule Questioned in Wake of Crackdown

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Staff Writer
CAIRO — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in his biggest crackdown on religious extremism and political opposition since he came to power 11 years ago this month, apparently has acted to halt trends he perceives as potential major threats to his regime.

NEWS ANALYSIS

fore a special session of the parliament and the Consultative Council. "Sadat does not want a second Lebanon or Iran here in Egypt," said a Coptic Church spokesman, Bishop Samuel, who has been appointed by Mr. Sadat to a five-man commission to run the church's affairs in place of Patriarch Shenouda III.

Interestingly, the same remark was made by a Moslem interviewed in the street. He suggested that the message is getting through to the public at large and is finding some support among Egyptians of both religious persuasions. The question that remains is how serious the menace from religious extremism or political opposition is to Mr. Sadat's regime and whether the stern measures he has declared are warranted.

Begin, in U.S., Reiterates Opposition to AWACS Sale

NEW YORK — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has reiterated his opposition to the sale by the United States to Saudi Arabia of Airborne Warning and Control System planes and other advanced military equipment. But he said that he hoped his talks with Reagan officials would be "constructive and fruitful."

Mr. Begin said his aides had prepared maps and memorandums on the issue for presentation during the 10-day official visit that will include his first talks with President Reagan. "I hope that after the meetings we shall have something more to tell you," he said.

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PARIS — France heads farther down the Socialist road Tuesday when the National Assembly starts work on a program of economic, political and social reforms. This includes breaking the rigid concentration of power in the hands of the central government and setting up regional councils elected by universal suffrage.

Turkey Reduces Limit For Detention Period

ANKARA — Turkey's military rulers Monday cut in a maximum of 45 days the amount of time that political prisoners can be detained without being charged. The detention period had been increased to 90 days from the previous limit of 30 shortly after the military seized power last September.

U.S. Schools to Enroll Fewer Children in Fall

WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell predicts that total enrollment will slip from about 53.4 million in 1980-81 to approximately 57.6 million.

U.S. Schools to Enroll Fewer Children in Fall

WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. The Socialist, who accused the state broadcasting monopoly of biased reporting before they came to power, have replaced all three television network chiefs and all but one news director.

U.S. Schools to Enroll Fewer Children in Fall

WASHINGTON — There will be 870,000 fewer children in U.S. schools this fall, but the cost of educating them with fewer teachers and larger class sizes is rising 10 percent, education officials say. The support of the Communists, whom Mr. Mitterrand took into his government despite his absolute Socialist majority in the Assembly, should ensure that all his proposals are passed on schedule.

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Advertisement for 'Speak French Like a Diplomat!' featuring audio cassette tapes. The ad describes the course as a 'teaching machine' with 15 audio cassettes and a manual. It lists the benefits of the course, including learning to speak French fluently and understanding the culture. The ad also provides contact information for the publisher, AUDIO-FORUM, located in London, England.

Advertisement for 'The Colonnade Boston's European Grand Hotel'. The ad describes the hotel as a luxurious European-style hotel in Boston. It lists the amenities, including a swimming pool, tennis courts, and a spa. The ad also provides contact information for the hotel, including the phone number and address.

Reagan Vacation Takes Its Toll on White House Morale

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As President Reagan begins a week of difficult policy decisions, White House officials are acknowledging reluctantly that one price of Mr. Reagan's vacation in California has been a display of internal rivalry and discord in the administration that had been kept suppressed.

The officials also said that the vacation seemed to have disrupted operations among Mr. Reagan's top advisers — Edwin Meese 3d, James A. Baker 3d and Michael K. Deaver — for the first time since the president took office. As a result, there have been an unusual number of contradictory statements from them and from Cabinet members on the budget and on military spending.

Mr. Reagan's monthlong vacation was the first substantial period in which the twice-daily meetings of the three aides was interrupted. The recent disarray within the administration was taken by White House aides as yet another illustration of the importance of the "big three" in maintaining order in the administration.

By the same token, many White House aides expressed confidence that harmony would be restored with everyone back on the job in the capital this fall. "August was a month that brought out real strains in our operations," said an official. "I'm looking forward to reconfiguring from the summer."

White House officials agreed that the worst problems arose over military spending plans. Last month, Mr. Meese, the president's counselor, said at a news conference in Los Angeles that there were no plans to trim the increases in military spending that Mr. Reagan has proposed for the fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

But as he was saying this, other officials were disclosing that David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, was preparing plans for substantial cutbacks in those same proposed spending levels.

A few days later, Mr. Baker, the White House chief of staff, flew to Los Angeles after a vacation of his own in Texas and suggested to reporters that there would be cuts of up to \$30 billion in projected military spending for 1983 and 1984.

Internal Resentments
Mr. Baker's prediction was then followed by a denial from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who said there would be no such cuts. In a speech in Honolulu last week, Mr. Weinberger went further, declaring openly that he had been "concerned about some of the economic arguments which are being advanced against needed strengthening of our defenses."

The apparent clash between Mr. Baker and Mr. Weinberger dismayed several administration officials. Spokesmen for Mr. Baker now say that he did not mean to assert that a decision had been made, only

that Mr. Reagan had been "prepared" to cut proposed increases in military outlays. Meanwhile, in interviews, White House officials said the exchange of comments on military spending had resulted in internal resentments. They also noted that there had been similar contradictory statements about the seriousness of the overall deficit in the federal budget for the fiscal year 1982, which begins Oct. 1.

"It's all part of a game," one official said. "Stockman is afraid of big budget deficits, so he came in with more cuts than he knows realistically he can get. Weinberger wants fewer cuts than he knows he can get. That's the way the budget game is played. It's just not supposed to be played in public, and it wouldn't have been if we had had better coordination."

Several White House officials, who asked not to be identified, said that various top aides had made mistakes. They cited Mr. Meese in originally denying there would be any significant military spending cuts, Mr. Baker in suggesting that a decision had been made without checking with Mr. Weinberger, and Mr. Weinberger for sounding a cry of alarm that put the president in a box.

Mr. Stockman, meanwhile, has angered some White House officials who felt his aides tried to pave the way for their proposals by disclosing the need for them publicly.

A top White House official was asked last week what would be the best way to prevent these problems from recurring.

"Don't let the president go on vacation next year," he joked.

He then added that Mr. Baker, Mr. Meese and Mr. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, had demonstrated both strengths and weaknesses in their operations and that the weaknesses became exposed when "the team was scattered all across the country." He expressed optimism that they would restore order when they resumed their daily meetings this week.

Other officials said the administration's problems had been aggravated by negative feelings that were displayed in the financial community and in the press.

The plunging stock and bond markets have placed surprising new pressure on the administration to cut federal spending faster and deeper than originally contemplated. This has led to strains among those who had thought that there might have been a breathing space this fall that would have allowed Mr. Reagan to attend to matters other than his economic program.

In the press, there have been several articles, editorials and cartoons about Mr. Reagan's relaxed work habits while he was at his California ranch. Mr. Meese's decision not to awaken Mr. Reagan right away after two U.S. jet fighters shot down two Libyan jets in the Mediterranean was especially criticized.

"I think we did suffer to some extent from the president's vacation," said an official. "Now we have to regroup, to pull our forces back together and get this administration moving again."

Union Officials, Administration Sharply at Odds on Labor Policy

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the eve of Labor Day, White House and trade union officials exchanged sharp-edged charges over the administration's handling of the air traffic controllers strike and the impact of President Reagan's economic program on the nation's workers.

Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, asserted Sunday that Mr. Reagan's "hardfisted" tactics in dealing with the air controllers had demonstrated an insensitivity to the needs of labor.

"What remains to be established is where the rest of him" Mr. Kirkland said on a nationally televised news program. "Where's the heart? And where's the understanding of these people's problems that will make it possible to have a decent resolution" of the strike?

"No Amnesty"
The Reagan administration has dismissed the controllers on the ground that they violated a no-strike clause in their contract. On Sunday, Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan reaffirmed White House policy that there would be no amnesty for the controllers.

"I believe," Mr. Donovan said on another nationally televised program, "the most important message that could be given on Labor Day, not only to labor but to all America, is that this is a nation of law and that we cannot pick and choose those laws that we will keep and those that we will break."

Political sources in Bonn, meanwhile, said that Parliament could seek a further 1 billion mark cutback in overall federal spending next year because Common Market payments have been set too low and revenue from tobacco and liquor taxes too high.

"Our policy," the president said, "has been and will continue to be: What is good for the American worker is good for America."

Mr. Reagan was paraphrasing a comment by Charles Wilson, secretary of defense in the Eisenhower administration, who once said, "What's good for the country is good for General Motors, and vice versa." That line has often been quoted by Democrats to justify their accusation that Republicans generally favor wealthy corporate interests. Mr. Wilson was a former president of General Motors.

Much of Mr. Reagan's speech sounded like a pep talk for the economy, and was also aimed at investors, who have expressed doubt in recent weeks that the president's program would succeed. After describing the massive budget and tax cuts adopted by Congress in recent months, Mr. Reagan called his economic program an "historic reversal of the failed policies of an era gone by."

But Mr. Reagan faces a difficult problem: While trying to boost confidence in his economic program, he has to be careful not to raise expectations too high. During the current congressional recess, some of the president's allies have expressed concern that voters might expect "too much, too soon" from the Reagan plan, and on Sunday the president cautioned his listeners that "we are only beginning a recovery that will take many long months."

Labor leaders pressed their contention Sunday that the Reagan program aids the rich, not the rank-and-file workers. "There is no question," Mr. Kirkland asserted, "that the broad attack on the budget has undermined very important programs of great value, not only to working people, to broad elements of the population who have counted upon these programs to give them a decent fighting chance in life, programs designed to make workplaces more safe, to make products more safe, to aid education."

Douglas A. Fraser, president of the United States Auto Workers, sounded a similar theme in his Labor Day statement when he said, "There is little for workers to celebrate on this Labor Day. This is indeed the worst year for labor in over five decades."

The verbal skirmishing Sunday

Thousands of Ugandans Said in Refuge in Zaire
United Press International

KAMPALA, Uganda — About 120,000 refugees have fled into Zaire border areas because of fighting and wanton killing of civilians in the West Nile sector of northwestern Uganda, according to an official of the UN high commissioner for refugees in Zaire who is helping set up programs to assist the refugees.

Relief officials and missionaries in the region said that many refugees had hoped to return to their homes after a short time, but that insecurity in the West Nile has forced them to give up the idea.

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U.S. Reports Soviet Lead In Weapons Production

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A report drafted by the Defense Intelligence Agency for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress shows that the Soviet Union outproduced the United States by as much as 3-to-1 the production of most types of strategic and tactical weapons.

The report, declassified by the agency last week, estimates annual Soviet production for the past five years at 3,000 tanks, 5,500 other armored vehicles, 1,300 fighter planes and 400 short-range ballistic missiles for battlefield use. While precise U.S. figures are secret, the agency said that the United States produced in 1980 one-fourth as many tanks, one-third as many armored vehicles, half the fighters and half the number of battlefield ballistic missiles.

Sustained Production
While giving precise Soviet production figures only for 1980, the agency emphasized that the Soviet Union had sustained production of most of its arms for the past five years, a period of U.S. cutback. Defense observers point out, however, that each country often goes into arms production spurts, that neither country's arms output is ever in phase with the other.

The transmission of the Defense Intelligence Agency report to Congress is seen in some quarters as a sneak preview of the Reagan administration's campaign to back up its charge that the Soviet Union has been involved in an unprovoked arms buildup that can be matched only by higher Pentagon spending.

Congressional Testimony
The agency's material was included in testimony on the Soviet economic situation before the Joint Economic Committee earlier this year. The committee released its report publicly Thursday.

Besides tanks, fighter planes and short-range ballistic missiles, the agency's report said, the Soviet Union has outstripped the United States in arms production in almost every category but major combat ships. In 1980, the defense agency said, each country produced 11 combat ships.

In 1980, it said, the Russians produced 11 submarines while the United States launched only one. The report said that the Soviet Union produced 700 submarine-launched cruise missiles in 1980, a United States none. The Russians outproduced the United States in submarine-launched ballistic missiles by 3-to-1 last year, agency said.

The Soviet Union produced 10 sea more surface-to-air missiles and almost five times as many anti-tank missiles as the United States did in 1980, the report said. Soviet production of bombers out-

numbered U.S. production 30-to-none and military cargo planes 350-to-none. Helicopter production given for 1979 said the Soviet Union outproduced the United States, 700-to-175.

Larger Standing Army
In explaining some of the huge production differences, defense experts pointed out that the Soviet Union traditionally produces more weapons than the United States because it has a larger standing army and air force.

The United States attempts to balance larger Soviet quantities of arms with better, more technologically up-to-date weapons, the experts said.

In such strategic weapons as long-range intercontinental missiles, the United States once had a lead over the Soviet Union but decided in the late 1960s to stop producing these expensive weapons. The Soviet Union has since caught and even passed the United States, in large part because it maintained missile assembly lines when the United States was closing them.

Blaze on Marshall Islands Destroys Government Data

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — The two-year-old government of the Marshall Islands, a U.S.-administered trust territory in the Pacific, lost its operational center and irreplaceable financial, legal and other records in a fire Aug. 24 in Majuro, the capital, according to the government's liaison office here.

The blaze destroyed the Administration Building, which housed the offices of the chief secretary, the attorney general and the auditor general, the departments of Finance, Immigration and Social Security and the Marshall Islands credit union. Two government warehouses containing equipment parts and other materials also were destroyed.

The fire has left the Marshallese government in "a real mess," said Robert Law, head of the liaison office and a former district administrator or governor of the Marshall Islands.

While the functions of the Marshall Islands government are directed from the offices of the president, Amata Kabua, and other executives in the new Legislative Building several miles from the scene of the fire, most records were kept in the Administration Building.

No one was injured in the fire, discovered by an official who was in his office working late on a new budget. The cause of the blaze is under investigation.

The Administration Building, from which U.S. officials had run Marshallese affairs until the islands became self-governing two years ago, was originally a Quonset hut erected on the shore of Majuro Lagoon just after World War II, when Majuro was a Navy base. It had received additions over the years.

The trust territory, which also

China Leaders Resume Weekly Manual Chores

Reuters

PEKING — Members of China's Communist Party secretariat are taking part in manual labor once a week, reviving a tradition that was discarded after the death of Mao, the People's Daily said Monday.

The party newspaper said secretariat members had swept paths in Zhongnanhai, part of the former imperial Palace where many of China's top leaders live, and that from now on they would perform physical labor every Saturday afternoon.

The secretariat is headed by Hu Yaobang, who was made party chairman on July 1, but the paper did not say whether Mr. Hu took part. Officials were obliged to perform regular stints of physical labor during the era of the Maoist "Gang of Four," because desk work was considered to alienate them from the laboring masses.

The idea was quietly dropped after Mao's death in 1976, but there has recently been a partial revival of Maoist traditions.

Bonn Still Might Increase Arms Spending, Aide Says

Reuters

BONN — West German military spending could grow in real terms next year even though it will not meet the NATO target of an increase of 3 percent after inflation, Defense Minister Hans Apel said Monday.

He based his forecast on savings, worked out by ministry experts, that are expected to release more than 500 million marks (\$205 million) in 1982 for priority projects.

"Depending on where the inflation rate is fixed next year, we shall certainly achieve a plus," Mr. Apel told a news conference in Bonn.

The 1982 military budget has been a source of controversy because of pressure by the United States to meet NATO goals. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said he was disappointed last month when the figure was first announced in Bonn.

Clearer Picture
Mr. Apel said the picture would be clearer once the budget was approved in final form by Parliament, probably by the end of the year. He said he did not want to speculate "whether the increase will be 0.8 percent, 1 or 1.2 percent."

Next year's military budget, as agreed by the Cabinet last week, will be 43.8 billion marks — 1.8 billion marks or a nominal 4.2 percent more than in 1981.

But Mr. Apel said that the effective increase would be boosted to 2.3 billion marks by extra funds from cuts in such items as pensions and servicemen's savings incentives.

Defending Bonn's decision to keep arms spending in line with the growth of the federal budget as a whole, he said it would not have been possible to tell the public everyone had to make sacrifices except the Defense Ministry.

"Even Mr. Weinberger will have to get used to new developments," he said, hinting at possible military spending cuts under consideration in Washington.

Truck Orders Postponed
Although orders for new five-ton army trucks will be postponed, expenditure on the purchase of weapons — the second biggest budget item after pay — will rise by nearly 8 percent, he said.

Mr. Apel admitted, however, that he was worried by cutbacks in pilot flying hours as a result of surging fuel costs. The current average of 153 hours a year compares with 220 hours in the U.S. Air Force, and the minister made clear that he would resist further reductions.

"The combat readiness of the Luftwaffe is too important an asset to be endangered," he said.

He said that in an effort to achieve further savings, West Germany was holding talks with Britain and Italy on stretching planned deliveries of the Tornado Multi-Role Combat Aircraft, a project in which all three NATO countries are involved.

"We've a good chance of this succeeding because both my colleagues are facing similar difficulties," he said.

Neo-Nazi Suspected In Jewish Killing

United Press International

NUREMBERG — The public prosecutor's office said Monday that police are now certain a leading neo-Nazi was responsible for the murder of a Jewish publisher and his companion last year.

State Attorney Rudolf Brunner said Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, 43, head of an outlawed neo-Nazi organization called the Military Sports Group Hoffmann, planned and carried out the killing of Shlomo Levin and his companion, Frida Poeschke, in December, 1980.

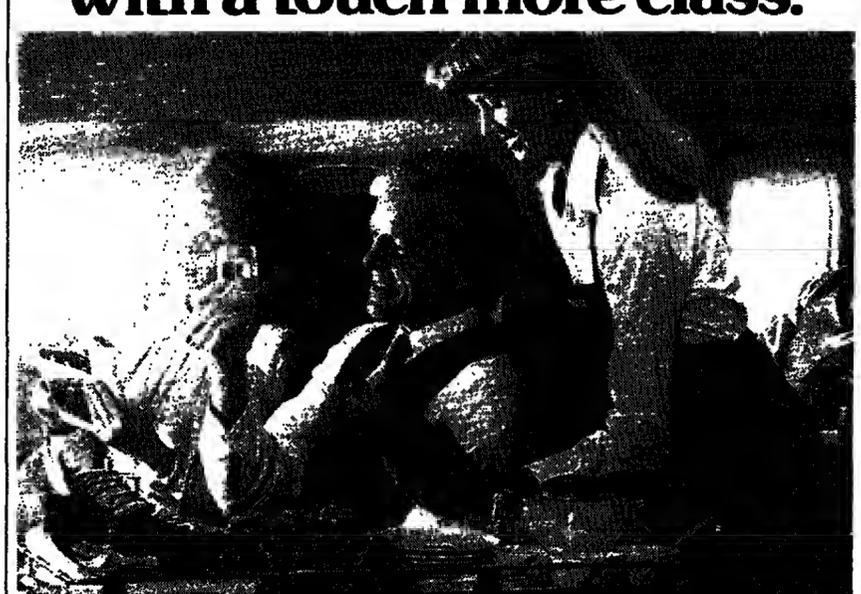
"The murder is solved," Mr. Brunner said. "There is no doubt that Hoffmann will be charged in the near future." Mr. Hoffmann, whose group won notoriety for its war games, attacks on leftists and its anti-Semitism, was ordered held on Aug. 19 in connection with the murder.

Indonesian Volcano Erupts

United Press International

JAKARTA — Mount Krakatau, a volcano on the tiny and remote Palau island in eastern Indonesia, has erupted for the second time this year, but no casualties were reported, the Meteorological institute said Monday.

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Floods in China Slow Efforts for Economy

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service

PEKING — The heaviest rains in recent years have left large parts of China under water this summer, complicating grain harvests and retarding national efforts to rebuild the economy. The latest devastation centers on the coal-rich central province of Shanxi where weeks of steady downpours have dropped up to 25 inches in some places, resulting in at least 764 deaths, injuring 5,000 and leaving 200,000 homeless, the People's Daily reported Monday. The Shanxi rains have inundated 260,000 acres of farmland, killed 8,000 farm animals and swept away 32,000 homes and 130 entire villages, according to the newspaper.

Brazil Sends Soldiers To Stop Squatters' Strife

United Press International RIO DE JANEIRO — The government has dispatched plane-loads of troops to the state of Par  in the eastern Amazon basin to prevent a "war" between squatters and landowners. The Jornal do Brasil reported Sunday that police arrested two French priests, Aristides Camioui and Francisco Gouirou, for alleged incitement of the squatters.

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three major power lines and blocked hundreds of central and local highways. No financial estimates of damage were given, but the extent of devastation cited by the People's Daily suggests the need for another large central government grant to salvage farmlands for the late summer harvest and shelter the flood's refugees.

Floods in Shanxi occurred just as the western province of Sichuan, which is China's biggest grain-producing region, began recovering from devastating rains in July and August that cost an officially estimated \$1.2 billion in direct economic losses. The Sichuan floods were said by official reports to have caused 920 deaths, left 1.5 million homeless and inundated more than 2 million acres of rich farmland. The storms also wiped out 2,600 factories, according to reports.

Heavy rains have caused serious damage in the northeast province of Liaoning this summer. In late July, 10 days of flash floods destroyed several hundred homes, cut rail links and waterlogged farms. There were no casualty estimates given.

Last week, a typhoon swept through the southeastern city of Shanghai, China's biggest city. The typhoon, named Agnes, flooded 55,000 acres of rice paddies and 13,000 acres of cotton fields, officials reported. Nine persons were reported killed and 20 injured. With Chinese officials normally tight-lipped about natural disasters, it is difficult to obtain accurate estimates for the economic damage caused by the summer-long string of calamities. China is still reeling from the devastating effects of flooding and drought last year in southern and northern provinces. The twin disasters cut grain production by 18 million tons last year, according to official estimates.



ANCHORS AWEIGH — A Dutch container ship knocked down a crane while maneuvering to leave Hamburg's harbor Sunday. Part of the crane fell on the deck, trapping the freighter.

Western Agents Troubled by Heroin Labs Sprouting on Pakistan's Afghan Border

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Western diplomats and law enforcement agents in Pakistan say that some of this country's officials are refusing to crack down on illegal laboratories producing heroin.

The bulk of the rising production, the foreign sources say, comes from ramshackle labs that have sprouted in the so-called tribal belt along the border with Afghanistan.

One Western drug expert says that there are about 20 such labs that can each produce up to 50 pounds (110 kilograms) of pure heroin a month. He said he had pinpointed two such plants to Pakistani narcotics agents, who told him that they were powerless to move in the region, which has been made more sensitive by the arrival of Afghan refugees and the fighting west of the Khyber Pass.

While aware of Pakistan's security problems, the Western sources say the lax controls, together with enormous profits, have induced local people to produce heroin for export to the United States and Europe rather than send raw opium or morphine to Europe, where processors would reap most of the profit as middlemen. Large-scale poppy cultivation for the illicit market has grown steadily, but the officials monitoring the trade say the shift toward heroin production marks a substantive and ominous change.

"Mostly it's a lot of independent free-lancers involved," said a law enforcement official who monitors the illicit flow. "Some have brought in European chemists, but refining poppy down to morphine and then down to injectible heroin No. 2 is something that any high school kid could do from written instructions."

Several Western diplomats sympathetic with the government's problems in the tribal areas, where most of the nearly 2 million refugees from Afghanistan have sought sanctuary. There are vast tracts in this region where Pakistani law does not extend, Tribal law dominates, and the Islamabad government is represented by a political agent. Some of the dominant clans are believed to be involved in the drug business, and a Pakistani law enforcement agent acknowledged that any attempt to smash the trade in the region could have severe consequences.

Some Western diplomats say that in general the Pakistani government has tried conscientiously to curb narcotics exports. They point out that under President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's regime the planting of poppies has been virtually outlawed, with almost no licenses granted for legal harvesting. In three years the annual opium crop has dropped from 600 metric tons in 1979 to 125 metric tons in 1980 and a similar amount pro-

jected for this year. This is still a huge amount, since it is estimated that 150 metric tons will feed the habits of all the world's addicts for a year.

Other Western officials in Pakistan, including State Department agricultural specialists, believe that Pakistan's performance has been haphazard. "Even if you concede that the government can't do much in the tribal areas, there is still a lot of poppies being grown in places like Dir and Lower Swat, where the government is fully in control," said Sam Samuelson, a United States diplomat who specializes in the problems of drug production in Pakistan.

One Pakistani official, who, like the foreigners, asked not to be identified, complained that the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board had no police powers. "Plans are being drawn up for new programs to stem the flow of drugs. The emphasis is on agricultural extension services aimed at showing farmers that they can earn almost as much money by raising crops as they can by growing poppies, with none of the same risks. Some experts question that logic, saying that poppy cultivation now brings farmers 10 times as much as the next most profitable crop. The risks, they say, are minimal, since there are no reports of the government's burning fields or plowing them over."

More U.S. A-Workers Receiving Maximum Exposure to Radiation

By Joanne Omang Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of nuclear power plant workers exposed to maximum radiation doses — and the accompanying risk of cancer — soared last year as the nation's atomic power plants underwent more repairs, alterations and maintenance than usual, according to an environmental group.

The Environmental Policy Institute, a nonprofit Washington-based research group, Thursday released a May 28 memorandum of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission radiation control section which stated that the 68 operating atomic power plants exposed their work forces to 35 percent more radiation last year than in 1979 even though there was only one new plant.

A record number of 80,200 workers were exposed to radiation last year compared to 64,073 in 1979. Average exposure was an all-time high of 791 person-rems per reactor, or 53,797 person-rems in total compared to 39,759 person-rems the year before. Person-rems measure the sum of all exposure to all workers in the same way that work-years measure the total time put in by all workers. The exposure rate has nearly quadrupled since 1969 when it was less than 200 person-rems per reactor. The Survey Nuclear Plants of the Virginia Electric and Power Co. had the second highest rate of worker exposure among pressurized water reactors, emitting 1,900

person-rems, more than double the national average. The San Onofre, Calif., plant had the highest rate.

The policy group noted that the amount of radiation each individual worker receives has declined substantially since 1969, from 1.01 rems to 0.73 rems per year, well within the NRC's limit of 5 rems. But the total number of workers exposed to radiation has risen dramatically, from 145 at an average plant in 1969 to 1,010 last year, the study report stated.

This is because "nuclear plants have each 'used up' more and more radiation workers" as more get exposed to the maximum radiation regulations allowed early in the year and have to be replaced by other, often temporary, workers. The institute said in the findings are extremely serious in terms of the number of people exposed to radiation, given current research on the effects of low-level doses of the current level continues for 25 years it means three extra genetic defects per 100 births, the study said.

The findings also rebut yearly explanations from industry that "some particular problem" at the reactors has been given a "one-shot" fix and won't happen again," said Fred Miller of the institute. "The exposure comes from increased radioactivity in permanent nuclear plant components." William E. Kreger, the NRC's assistant director for radiation protection, in whom the memo was directed, confirmed that attention in part. "A slowly increasing amount of radiation inside the primary (reactor cooling) system was noted in the mid 1970s," he said. Research traced it to corrosion materials, and new kinds of water chemistry are beginning to deal with the problem, he said.

"We now think it will not continue to build at this rate" and that 1980 and 1981 may be the peak exposure years, Mr. Kreger continued.

Three U.S. Servicemen Imprisoned in Turkey

ANKARA — Three American servicemen at the NATO air base near the southern Turkish city of Adana have been imprisoned by authorities for handing out religious pamphlets, an U.S. Embassy source said Monday.

The three men were identified as Airmen Steven L. Varner, Stephen Glenn and Peter P. Pektas. The source said the three, all doing temporary duty at the Incirlik base, were handing out pamphlets dealing with the Bible. According to Turkey's secular laws public proselytizing is illegal.

Venezuelan Cancels Trip Caracas — Interior Minister Rafael Montes de Oca has canceled an official visit to France scheduled for the end of the month, according to an official statement.

Christy Brown Dies at 49; Irish Author Was Paralyzed

PARBROOK, England — Crippled Irish author Christy Brown, 49, who typed best sellers with the toes of his left foot, choked to death Sunday night as he was being fed by his wife, Mary, at their home in this Somerset village in western England, his family said Monday.

Confined to a wheelchair and almost totally paralyzed since birth, Mr. Brown's first book was "My Left Foot," published in 1954, which told of his fight to conquer his disabilities. The autobiographical novel "Down All the Days" described the poverty and violence of the Dublin slums in which he was brought up as one of 22 children. The work was translated into 14 languages. His editor for 24 years, David Farrer, said Monday: "His courage was quite amazing. He went far beyond what doctors thought he could do."

His editor for 24 years, David Farrer, said Monday: "His courage was quite amazing. He went far beyond what doctors thought he could do." Hamid Franchieh From Agency Dispatches BEIRUT — Hamid Franchieh, 74, Lebanon's first foreign minister after independence in 1943, died here Saturday, officials said Sunday. The Riya-Scheide-Verolme group said a contract for delivery of the two submarines was signed in Taipei last week. A company spokesman declined to disclose the value of the contract, which will provide work for about 800 men during the next four to five years. A figure of about \$250 million was quoted in the Dutch parliament earlier this year, when opposition members urged the government to cancel the sale.

Antonio Escoda NEW YORK (AP) — Antonio Escoda, 51, who headed The Associated Press bureaus in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines during the 1960s, died Thursday of cancer. Mr. Escoda was the first Asian to head The Associated Press's Philippines news operation. He was born in Manila.

Adm. Harold A. Houser WASHINGTON (AP) — Rear Adm. Harold A. Houser, 84, who commanded a service squadron and repair ships in the Pacific Theater in World War II and served as governor of American Samoa after the war, died here Thursday.

Frank J. Becker NEW YORK (NYT) — Frank J. Becker, 82, a U.S. representative for Nassau County from 1953 to 1965, died Friday in Lynbrook, N.Y.

U.K. Chemical Plant Burns MANCHESTER — One man died and two were injured, one seriously, in a fire at a chemical plant that forced 300 families to evacuate their homes early Monday.

CHANEL BOUTIQUE Ready to wear accessories and shoes 31, RUE CAMBON - PARIS 1^{er}

Cat Leukemia Vaccine Is Developed in U.S.

By Harry Nelson Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Researchers at Ohio State University have developed a vaccine that they say will protect 80 to 90 percent of cats from leukemia, a major killer of the animals. The work that led to the vaccine is seen by researchers as having major application in developing leukemia vaccines for humans.

Before that can happen, however, it is necessary to identify and isolate the virus or viruses responsible for human leukemia — if indeed a virus does cause leukemia in people. Most scientists believe

viruses are at least one cause of human leukemias. But their efforts to identify and isolate the culprit so far have been futile.

New evidence pointing to the viral cause of one form of human leukemia was reported recently by Dr. Robert Gallo of the National Cancer Institute at a symposium at the University of California in Los Angeles last week, sponsored by the Leukemia Society of America. Dr. Gallo said he had isolated a virus in four human patients with a form of the disease called T-cell leukemia. He said the virus appears to be the same type that is already known to cause the disease in cats, dogs, cattle and a number of other animals.

T-cell leukemia is rare in the United States but much more frequent in other parts of the world, such as southwestern Japan, Dr. Gallo said. He was reluctant to comment on the possibility of developing a vaccine against T-cell leukemia.

Theoretical Objection One theoretical objection to using a viral vaccine against human leukemia has been concern over the possibility that a vaccine may cause, rather than combat, the disease.

That fear is based on the assumption that the vaccine would be made of dead or tamed viruses and that it may be difficult to prevent their genetic material from incorporating itself in the human cells and thus causing leukemia. But the Ohio State cat leukemia vaccine is not made from viruses and contains no genetic material, according to Dr. Richard Olsen, the virologist credited with developing it. It is composed of excreted products of cat cells that have been grown in laboratory dishes and infected with the cat leukemia virus. Dr. Olsen said he arrived at the method after years of experiments with vaccines made from all or part of the virus. Those did not work, he said. In fact, their use often resulted in the vaccinated cats

Journalist Wounded In 2d Indonesia Assault

JAKARTA — Two assailants stabbed and seriously injured a journalist just two days after another reporter was killed in an acid attack, police said Monday.

Azmi Thalib, 30, a reporter for the domestic KNI news agency, was stabbed 23 times Thursday while he was waiting at a bus station in Medan, 900 miles (1,440 kilometers) northwest of Jakarta.

DEATH NOTICES The Galactic Magnet SA regrets to announce the death of its President and Director General ABDE MARCHIT on September 5th, 1981, at Saint Paul (Alpes-Maritimes) France, at the age of 75. The funeral service will take place on Tuesday 8th September at 10 a.m. in the church of Saint Paul.

The Magnet Foundation regrets to announce the death of its founding President ABDE MARCHIT on September 5th, 1981, at Saint Paul (Alpes-Maritimes) France, at the age of 75. The funeral service will take place on Tuesday 8th September at 10 a.m. in the church of Saint Paul.

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Performing Arts

At Age 10, Kennedy Center Is Thriving in Washington

By Lon Tuck and Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON — A few blocks away from the monuments to Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson — which have been until recently the best-known in the nation's capital — is the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts — 10 years old today and reportedly, the busiest national monument in the city and the third-busiest building.

About 1.5 million tickets are sold each year and an estimated 4 million to 5 million nonpaying tourists wander through to look at the flags, the white marble and the craggy bronze bust of the president who got the project rolling and gave it a focus by his death.

During its first 10 years, the Kennedy Center has seen moments of breathtaking artistic glory — for example, visits of the opera companies from Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Paris and Moscow. It also has plunged into depths of bathos — most recently in a production of "A Fartridge in a Pear Tree" that chairman Roger L. Stevens calls "in my opinion the worst production that we put on in the 10 years we've been here."

And controversy: In 1978, the center experienced two successive strikes — first by the Instant-Charge employees, whose picket line was honored by other union members, and then by the National Symphony, which sat conductor Mstislav Rostropovich marching in a picket line. The center's most prolonged agony was undoubtedly the leaky roof era, a long period beginning in 1977 when the Grand Foyer was buttressed with scaffolding to protect patrons from falling fragments of ceiling.

"Mass" and "Amie"

"We have made mistakes," admits a staff member, but what remains in the mind are the moments of glory. Besides the visiting productions, there have been such events as Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," which was written for the center's opening and has come back for its birthday.

Like "Mass," some theatrical pieces have become identified with the Kennedy Center — "Amie," for example, which started there and has played there repeatedly. The center owns a share of the show, now reportedly grossing \$1 million a week in five productions, contributing about \$1.5 million to the Kennedy Center's coffers.

The center has become a sort of home away from home for British playwright Tom Stoppard, whose plays usually make their U.S. debuts there and whose curious blend of music and theater, "Every Good Boy Deserves Favor," has had two runs there.

Before it was born, the Kennedy Center was an object of fear and loathing to many in Washington. "I never expected to see so many people who would not want it to happen. People were always telling me how it was going to be a white elephant," said Stevens, who has been associated with it for 20 years. In Congress, the project encountered a resistance to "culture" compounded by reluctance to spend money outside of one's home district.

The National Symphony Orchestra, liberated from Constitution Hall and finally able to hear itself play, has experienced a new growth and has attracted a conductor of the high international celebrity, Rostropovich, who might never have accepted if it had not included access to the superb Concert Hall. The Washington Opera has been given one of the world's finest opera houses and is growing at an amazing pace.

The strongest impact of the Kennedy Center has been in dance. There have been regular seasons by American Ballet Theatre, and normally the New York City Ballet is an annual visitor. The new "Dance America" series highlights smaller groups from around the country. And there have been extended visits by almost every major international company.

The Kennedy Center has also become the home of the American Film Institute, with a lively program of film classics, special festivals and an occasional world premiere.

No small blessing to the Kennedy Center in its first 10 years was the American Bicentennial in 1976, the occasion for visits by many notable performing arts organizations of Europe. Now, the Kennedy Center marches resolutely into its second decade in a period of budget-cutting. There will be visits by foreign companies, but there is not likely to be another barrage such as that of the '70s.

In the last two years, there has been a shift of emphasis; the Kennedy Center has become a showcase more for U.S. than for international performers. Some staffers maintain that this is as it should be; in any case, it harmonizes with current economic conditions.

The Kennedy Center is currently facing a round of labor negotiations (chiefly with stagehands and members of its resident orchestra) that is expected to be difficult.

The center is also about to announce details of several major projects, including an acting company meant to give six plays in a 36-week season in the Eisenhower Theater, and a music and theater conservatory that will include badly needed extra parking and perhaps dormitory facilities for visiting companies.

Film

Travolta Rush Enlivens Venice Festival

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE — John Travolta received a demonstrative welcome of superstar proportions when he arrived at the single, out-of-competition showing of his new film, "Blow Out," at the Venice film festival.

The event came during a festival which, although still in a recuperative state, is secure again in its marble palace on Lido, where it is celebrating the 49th anniversary of its founding.

An impatient crowd of 5,000 broke through the police lines to stampede into the Lido palace for the midnight performance and to cheer the visit of the idol. In the morning he submitted to a grilling from the Italian press, to which he responded with assurance and a boyish grin.

"I'm ready for any role that looks right to me," he said. "It might be a musical or a drama. I don't want to be typed. I'd play a heavy if it offered me acting opportunities. A good film is forever, so why fear the future?"

It is a relatively safe bet that "Blow Out" is not for eternity. It is of the moment and for the moment, an action thriller that helter-skelters through Philadelphia during a celebration, with a fireworks display for its chase climax.

Travolta is called upon to be a sound engineer whose recording equipment registers a revolver shot that betrays a murder. He rescues a girl from a car that plunges into a river and as he and she know too much of clandestine political trickery they are hunted by a paid assassin. The star has no time to dance or sing, but his appealing personality prevails, his vehicle moves at top speed and contains proper quota of blood-curdling incidents that are "in" these days.

"Blow Out" is the third American film of the current festival; the others are "True Confessions" and "Cutters Way" — to have a politician's public image endangered by his relations with a prostitute. Assiduous imitation is politely referred to as "a trend" by movie manufacturers.

In "Cutters Way" a wealthy, influential Californian murders a prostitute and tosses her body into a trash can, while a fading gigolo who has witnessed this is arrested for the crime. Let temporarily loose he confers with his confident, an alcoholic who has lost a leg, an eye and his mind in the Vietnam war and who has evidently been coached in gesticulation by Jerry Lewis. This disabled veteran advises the tracking down of the true culprit.

Ivan Passer, the exiled Czech director, who disclosed promise in his homeland, appears after two or three tries to be lost in Hollywood. He has retained his gift for atmospheric effects and guides Jeff Bridges as the suspect and Lisa Eichhorn as the drunkard's wife with some skill and subtlety, but the extravagant premise of the scenario and the obnoxious overacting of John Heard as the ex-soldier slip beyond his control.

"True Confessions" a U.S. entry directed by Uta Grobhorn, depicts the chicanery practiced by Catholic churchmen in high positions to cover up the inquest of a sordid murder case in order to protect an affluent layman generous in his contributions. The brother of a rising magnate is in charge of the investigation and his zeal causes his relative to be exiled on a lonely desert parish.

Robert De Niro is the priest whose career is cut short; Robert Drivall is the determined sleuth, Cyril Cusack is a tyrannical cardinal, Burgess Meredith another priest who dispenses his superiority, while Charles Durning impersonates the vulgar millionaire who buys silence.

A Jack-the-Ripper slaying employed as the premise for this exposé of misused power among the clergy is inserted, one suspects, to provide box-office sensationalism, for it remains uninvolved and is not an issue of the theme itself. The film is competently acted and holds attention by its com-

manding performances rather than by its contrived plot.

Marco Ferreri's "Storie de Ordinaria Follia" ("Tales of Common Madness," and seen here in English) is a journey to the lowest depths, not in the objective Gorky manner but in the despairing, self-pitying hippie fashion of the 1960s. Thus, in content and approach it has a tired complexion and Ferreri has sought to enliven it with injections of eroticism.

Its protagonist is drawn from the biography of Charles Bukowski, an author of the Beat generation. A compulsive, convulsive alcoholic, a typical troubador of the era, he wanders aimlessly, spasmodically writing and giving recitals of his poetry. He is earnestly enacted by Ben Gazzara as a philosopher aware of the emptiness of everything, and Ornella Muti, an exquisite screen beauty, is the prize catch, a certainly imaginary Los Angeles prostitute so passionately enamored of the loquacious stumblebum that she cuts her throat. This dreary fable has a false ring, a drunkard's wish dream pictured as reality.

The French film, "Les Jeux de la Comtesse Dolgen de Grantz" of Catherine Binet mingles three stories with constant intercutting which makes all of them incomprehensible. There are a few arresting scenes, but the picture is flawed by its grandiose ambitions and affectation.

Far more interesting is the Norwegian film, "Fortvølsen" of Asja Breien, a study of witchcraft hysteria in a rural community of the 17th century. It moves too slowly, but it is commendably performed, intelligently staged and filled with magnificent photography of the fjord country.

The festival rang up its curtain Wednesday with a showing — out of competition — of "They All Laughed," a frothy American farce, written and directed by Peter Bogdanovich, who is serving as a member of the jury.

Audrey Hepburn as an elegant married lady courted by a roughneck lothario of a detective (Ben Gazzara) is billed as the star, but she is little seen during the film's first half. Bogdanovich has seen fit to recount his romantic comedy as though it were a crime novel. What might be termed his main course is prefaced by a collection of side-dish incidents. Its initial hour leaves us in the dark as to what is actually happening.

This lengthy exposition wanders off into a secondary story of a young man's pursuit of an evasive blonde.

Audrey Hepburn flashes her personal magnetism as of old on her brief appearances, but against the confused background it is only heat lightning. Miles Jansco was a choreographer previous to his staging of screen spectacles. As a director he is still a hallist master.

His films are a series of choreographic patterns which are less moving pictures than revolving pictures. His latest, "The Tyrant's Heart," unveiled here, is set in 15th-century Hungary. As far as can be fathomed, it has to do with a Hungarian-born youth reared in Italy who returns to his homeland with a commedia dell'arte troupe which enters into mock rehearsals of revenge tragedies overflowing with swordplay and technicolor gore.

Aside from its exotic decor, costuming and terpsichorean display, it is empty and wearying delirium, absolutely without intellectual or dramatic content.

The Italian film "Le Occasioni di Rose" (The Chance Moments of Rose) is to be its English title) is a would-be shocker that is more likely to bore than to startle. A million pieces of Neapolitan low-life, it tells of a sometimes prostitute, her relatives and the men in her life. As it is done without relieving humor, the sluggish vicissitudes of its characters fail to capture either one's interest or sympathy. Salvatore Piscicelli is responsible for its writing and direction.

Archaeology

Athens School's Stoa Story Draws Government Fire

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek government has protested to the American School of Classical Studies over its statement that it had discovered the famous painted stoa of Athens, a fifth-century B.C. building next to the ancient agora that served as a prominent center of art and intellectual thought in ancient Greece.

The government has protested to the American School of Classical Studies over its statement that it had discovered the famous painted stoa of Athens, a fifth-century B.C. building next to the ancient agora that served as a prominent center of art and intellectual thought in ancient Greece.

Meeting Place

The painted stoa was a single-floor, column-lined public arcade built about 470 B.C. that once housed some of the most prominent murals of the ancient world. In the large stoa of ancient Greece, the stoa stood next to the agora, or marketplace. Situated a few yards from the so-called royal stoa, where Socrates was sentenced to death in 399 B.C., the painted stoa was a meeting place for citizens and philosophers who used it for debate. It was here that the Cypriot philosopher, Zeno of Citium, gathered with his students about 300 B.C., his school of thought becoming known as "stoic philosophy."

Foreign Reports

The Greek reaction followed reports in foreign newspapers two weeks ago of the find by Prof. T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University, the director of the agora excavations. Over the past 50 years the school's archaeologists have unearthed much of ancient Athens.

Culture Ministry sources said that the professor's move was "unprecedented and unforgivable," and that the Greeks were even considering demanding his expulsion since, they said, he hid his findings from the Greek authorities and did not consult them before publicizing the find.

Shear denied that he had deliberately intended to circumvent the Greek authorities. He said that it was "just a case of the foreign press getting a scoop," when reporters telephoned him and obtained confirmation on the results of the year-long dig.

Scientific Doubts Seen

Greek authorities said they suspected that Shear chose to publicize his find in hopes of attracting financial support from U.S. institutions for the money needed to continue the excavation. They also said that he was too hasty in unreservedly claiming to have found the stoa, and that scientific doubts remained.

The U.S. scholar dismissed such doubts. "The chronology of the building, all the artifacts and material evidence, and the historic de-

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Crackdown in Egypt

What's going on in Egypt? More than 1,500 persons have been arrested, including one of Egypt's best known political and journalistic figures, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal. The state has withdrawn its recognition of the pope of the Coptic Church. Thirteen political and religious groups have been dissolved. Seven publications have been banned. And a group of journalists and professors have been transferred to other jobs. Aside from these obvious facts, it's not entirely clear. Trying to read the mind or intuit the designs of a leader as original as Anwar Sadat is rewarding only for those who get their kicks by betting on long shots.

Yet all of the above has happened, nominally to lay to rest continuous rumblings of social, political and religious unrest. The unrest is real enough. Moslems continue to clash with Copts and leftists and Islamic fundamentalists challenge President Sadat on a variety of domestic and foreign policy grounds. Mr. Sadat has tried to pacify the various groups — especially the Moslems — with such gestures as making Sharia (Islamic law) the fount of all Egyptian legislation. He has also used referendums frequently to demonstrate that his sometimes less than perfectly democratic moves have widespread popular support. He has never failed to win more than 95 percent approval in each of these tests and he probably can be expected to be about that successful again when a referendum is held to ratify the current crackdown.

But why now? And is the response in proportion to the threat? There are several possible avenues of speculation. One is that the Moslem fundamentalists represent a greater danger than is generally recognized. If that is so, it is probably because of the Islamic associations of students and other young people,

whose philosophy is similar to the doctrine Islam practiced by the followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. The simplistic appeal of these groups, as opposed to the somewhat more intellectual Moslem Brotherhood, combined with the clever grassroots politics they practice, could be seen by President Sadat as a possible basis for a fast-growing revolutionary movement.

Another possibility is that the Egyptian president is trying to eliminate those who dissent from his Israeli policy. There is much opposition to the Camp David process in Egypt, despite the fact that it is enabling Cairo to regain all of the territory it lost in the Six-Day War of 1967. The breadth of the crackdown, with its religious and social as well as political dimensions, could be primarily a cover. Or perhaps, Mr. Sadat has in mind some combination of the two.

It is not absolutely clear whether President Sadat is exhibiting strength or weakness with the mass arrests and other actions. The consensus has been that he had the situation under control. The crackdown could raise some questions about that. It also calls attention to the fact that Mr. Sadat is a dictator as well as a statesman, and that Egypt is not quite as stable politically as it sometimes seems.

Mr. Sadat is a gambler, but a clever one. Judging from the mild reaction in Egypt, he prepared the ground carefully before he acted. And in his speech Saturday, he deftly identified the opposition with two of Egypt's biggest foreign enemies — Ayatollah Khomeini and the Libyan dictator Moammar Qadhafi. It may not be a sure bet exactly what Mr. Sadat's game is, but a smart hand-capper would probably give him a good shot at winning.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

True Grit With Mr. Begin

When Menachem Begin meets for the first time this week with President Reagan, he may well encounter a void. The Israeli visitor's hard-line views are scarcely a secret; he advertises them in every available forum. But after eight months in office, Ronald Reagan's Middle East policy is still imponderable.

Will the president settle slackly for continued piecemeal improvisation? Or does he have the grit, deftness and bargaining cunning to use the considerable leverage of the United States for peace?

It's not that his administration has failed to act. A determined U.S. effort did indeed damp down the flames in Lebanon. Washington held to principle by ceasing Israel for its raids on Baghdad and Beirut — and by holding up delivery of planes. What is grievously absent is a plan, a mosaic into which to fit the bits and pieces; that is, a policy.

For all his acts of firmness, why has Mr. Reagan yielded so limply to the Pentagon-promoted scheme to supply Saudi Arabia with AWACS planes and other fancy hardware? Empty talk of a "strategic consensus" doesn't explain giving so much for so little. Countering Soviet ambitions is indeed a concern shared by Israel and Arab oil potentates. But all else, three years after Camp David, is discarded.

The Camp David accords were in part a

swap: Israel yielded territory for peace, and by next April all of the Sinai will return to Egypt. But what about a second promise made to President Sadat? Since 1967, Israel has been the occupying master of 1.3 million Palestinians. Though Mr. Begin has pledged self-rule short of statehood, the Palestinians don't believe him. And without their collaboration, the autonomy talks to resume this month will be barren.

Israel's security fears are real, and President Reagan again has to dispel any doubts about U.S. support for a beleaguered ally. A fearful Israel is an inflexible Israel, and Mr. Begin will make the most of his country's anxiety about the AWACS planes deal and arms embargo.

But guaranteeing Israel's security is not the same as underwriting an annexation of the West Bank, or use of U.S. warplanes for provocative raids. The distinction is crucial. Americans, too, have anxieties, and high among them is the fear that Israel is needlessly isolating itself by ever-broadening reprisals. Without a genuine grant of political rights to the West Bank Palestinians, Israel plays into terrorist hands and puts in question its own good faith as a bargaining partner.

It would be good if Mr. Reagan said as much, in plain words, to Mr. Begin. It would at least be the beginning of a policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Warming Up

Scientists have agreed for some time that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased over the last century, and there is a general consensus that the current concentration is likely to double sometime during the next century. What has been uncertain is whether this increase, caused largely by the burning of fossil fuels, would cause the global warming known as the greenhouse effect, and how large the effect would be.

An important new contribution, by a team of NASA atmospheric physicists, now concludes that the carbon dioxide is causing a warming, one large enough to have very unfavorable consequences in the next century.

The prediction is that the mean global temperature will increase by 1 to 4.5 degrees centigrade by the end of the coming century. Which end of this range would be reached will depend largely on future energy growth. The low figure is premised on zero energy growth with depleted oil and gas resources being replaced by nonfossil fuels (including nuclear energy, hydroelectric power and others that do not add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere). A more likely, middle-range estimate — a 2.5-degree warming — is based on the prospect of slow energy growth, with oil and gas being replaced equally by synthetic fossil fuels and nonfossil fuels.

What would the ill effects be? Two and a half degrees (equivalent to 4.5 degrees Fahrenheit) doesn't sound like very much. But these are among the possible — though

still uncertain — results. Precipitation patterns would shift, creating a hot, dry climate in the western two-thirds of the United States and Canada, now the world's bread basket. If the model is correct, the drought of last summer "may be typical" of next century's weather. The West Antarctic ice sheet is likely to melt, causing a sea level rise of about 16 feet, flooding 25 percent of Louisiana and Florida and 10 percent of New Jersey. Melting polar ice would open up the long-sought Northwest passage, the target of explorers since Verrazano.

Astonishingly, this 2.5-degree increase in the space of a century is a warming of "almost unprecedented magnitude" in the planet's long history. It would mean a world temperature that would "approach the warmth of the Mesozoic, the age of dinosaurs."

There are still many bedges to these findings, and much research that must be done before they are confirmed. The authors predict, however, that the warming will be clearly measurable — over and above normal climate variations — by the 1990s, and perhaps even in this decade. Since the amount of warming depends most strongly on energy growth and the type of fuels used, and since it takes decades and billions of dollars to make major shifts in energy use, it is not too soon to begin thinking seriously about how carbon dioxide should affect U.S. energy choices now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 8, 1906

LONDON — The fact that the automobile may be of immense service in the distribution of letters is at last being recognized by the British government, and arrangements are being made for the acquisition of a number of automobile vans. Already a service is in operation between Manchester and Liverpool, and there is another between London and Brighton. The advantage of these automobile delivery services is seen mostly at night. In the provinces, few trains run between midnight and early morning, and it is at this moment that the automobile steps in and enables overnight letters to be distributed early next morning.

Fifty Years Ago
September 8, 1931

LONDON — With Parliament reassembling tomorrow, six weeks ahead of schedule, in order to pass emergency legislation to balance the budget, the opening of the annual session of the Trade Union Congress at Bristol today served to confirm the impression as to the stand that this important section of the Labor party will take in opposing the national government's program. Arthur Hayday, MP, president of the Trade Union, made it plain that British and international bankers are to figure as villains in Labor arguments, and that, as anticipated, the Laborites will make their chief play on the so-called "dictation" brought to bear by financiers.



The Poorest of the Poor

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The way development problems have evolved and perceptions changed in the last decade is reflected in the current United Nations conference here.

It is focused on development dropouts. They are the 31 "poorest of the poor" countries, measured by per-capita income, illiteracy and local production.

Their total population is 268 million, more than the United States. But except for Bangladesh and Ethiopia, only five come near the population of New York State and the rest have fewer people each than Philadelphia. Many are landlocked, with little strategic or economic importance, which helps explain why they've been largely overlooked in the scramble for material goods.

The poorest could not absorb large investments even if they were available. Lamentable evidence has accumulated to show that just keeping them alive with food handouts actually makes them worse off.

Poignant Problem

So some new approaches to the poignant and dangerous human problem are emerging. In many ways they parallel the lessons of welfare in industrial countries. Just sharing out existing wealth doesn't help much or do lasting good. Sharing the capacity to produce wealth is the key, and that is immensely more complex than the dole.

The emphasis here is on collecting seed money to help the poorest work out development strategies so they can use better and waste less of what is available. That means organizing their own planning and economic institutions to request and spend aid.

The obstacles aren't all of their own making, nor only due to smug selfishness among the rich. Political and bureaucratic vested interests have grown with the very idea of aid to the poor, and they tend to block the way.

Robert S. McNamara, near the end of his long and dedicated leadership of the World Bank, firmly concluded that the "trickle-down" theory of putting money into big projects because it would eventually spread around was all wrong. He found best results came from helping farmers, improving health and educating women — crucial to containing the population explosion.

World Bureaucracy

But the tremendous international bureaucracy that makes big projects doesn't like cutting back on administration or giving more responsibility to clients. It needs to be pushed.

As a metaphor for recognizing enlightened self-interest by creating purchasing power in potential markets, a Marshall Plan for the Third World makes sense. However, most of the conditions that made postwar U.S. aid to Europe desirable don't exist.

But one Marshall Plan idea can help the fragmented, disorganized world that remains from the rubble of empires: it is the test of mutual contribution. If each European country had spent the money on its own most pressing needs, most of it would probably have gone for housing and transport.

Instead, a requirement of cooperation brought an emphasis on "steel mills working, and so on, multiplying the effect, and stimulating trade. Finicky pride of sovereignty makes this harder in the Third World, but more region-

al schemes are urgent. Northern Nigeria, for example, could make up all of West Africa's food deficit if oil-rich Nigeria weren't plugging so hard for big industry.

U.S. policy now is to make the test more political, reinforcing rivalries among states. In his speech on Africa last week, Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state, said U.S. aid would be "targeted where our interests are most clearly manifest and focused more to produce policy changes of broad and lasting impact."

Another block to more effective aid comes from a combination of farm politics and simple charity. Food production per person has dropped in 60 developing countries in the last decade, and in many of these it has gone down absolutely.

There has been too much reliance on food aid, too little incentive to grow more. That spells disaster ahead, both for poor countries and eventually for the United States, which is being stimulated to draw down its water and soil resources to swell food exports.

Alain Vidal-Naquet, senior adviser to the head of the World Food Council, points out that many millions of refugees, Afghans in Pakistan, Cambodians in Thailand, Somalis and others are learning to live on aid and may never go back to working the land.

But where production has been stressed there have been some startling improvements. India became a net grain exporter in 1979 with a stockpile system to insure against recurring famines. That's a near miracle, provoked when food aid dwindled and techniques were improved.

Letters

View on Hijacking

The Reagan administration's urging of Western governments to cut civilian air links with Afghanistan (HT Sept. 1) for its refusal to extradite hijackers to Pakistan is another example of its simplistic approach to global problems. Two hijackers were recently hijacked to West Berlin. In both cases the perpetrators were taken into custody and the hostages returned to Poland. Such incidents are popularly regarded as "rights to freedom"; the hijackers are not extradited but released after a few years in prison.

If the Reagan administration were sincere in its opposition to terrorism it would apply pressure on all governments giving refuge to those jeopardizing the lives of innocent people for political purposes. In simple fact the Afghan government for ensuring it demonstrates its opposition to terrorism to be partisan and thus meaningless.

EUGENE HOLMAN,
Kerava, Finland.

Rushing to Disaster

Re the article by Philip Geyelin "Erosion of the U.S. Position on El Salvador" (HT, Sept. 4):

It is sad for those of us who find so much to admire in the United States to see it rushing headlong toward disaster in Central America now, just as it did with Cuba over 20 years ago. To blame all the unrest in these almost neo-fascist countries on malevolent outside meddling is an over-simplification which would be pathetic if it were not so dangerous.

I agree with Mr. Geyelin that

Compassion requires large doses of direct help at times. But it is becoming ever clearer that the medieval idea of charity to earn grace or dispel guilt, and the mercantile idea of exporting as much produce as possible, won't ease the problems of the poorest. The emphasis must be more and more precisely on helping people to help themselves and assuring more stable prices for the fruits of labor when they do.

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NEW YORK — The Soviet Union has been playing host to the Third Moscow International Book Fair, but as far as U.S. book publishers are concerned, the Moscow Book Fair is dead.

U.S. publishers have lost interest, and the Soviet government has only itself to blame. The reason is simple. If you want to hold an international event, you must make it attractive to the guests. The Moscow Book Fair is no longer attractive to business people and certainly not to people who care about ideas — the two conditions essential for success.

Before the first Moscow Fair in 1977, there was a considerable dispute among U.S. publishers about whether to attend. Some opposed participation because of extensive censorship and abuse of writers. Others argued that support for the fair would increase the possibilities

for the free exchange of ideas between the United States and the Soviet Union. Our position as Random House was to attend the fair only if we understood its sponsorship rules. When the Soviet Union refused to explain the censorship summary in the fair's rule book, Random House decided not to attend.

Change in 1979

In 1979 we changed our position, joining other U.S. publishers in a concentrated effort to try to make the fair a success. The Soviet Union has a unique exhibition of books. In addition, the many writers who have been forced into exile abroad this year include Vasily Aksyonov, Philip Berman, Lev Kopelev and Vladimir Voinovich.

It is monstrous irony that the Soviet government has signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that Leonid Brezhnev has signed the Helsinki Final Act, both of which guarantee the basic natural and inalienable rights of all peoples, including the fundamental right of free expression.

Potemkin Village

The Soviet government has made its book fair a Potemkin Village, a ludicrous event. In so doing, it has placed itself in a position clearly apart from the company of civilized nations.

Robert L. Bernstein is chairman and president of Random House and chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee. This article was written for The New York Times.

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Reagan's Economics: Worry Replaces Hope

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Barely a month ago President Reagan was hailed as the creator of an economic revolution. He had bent Congress to his will on a radically reshaped budget and on massive tax cuts. Pundits wrote of a transformation in national economic policy, a new formula for higher growth and lower inflation; they foresaw a change as lasting as the New Deal.

He faded those images already seem. Instead of hope, the dominant economic mood now is worry. The Dow-Jones Average has fallen to a 15-month low; Wall Street and business are crying havoc. The talk is not of novel solutions but of old problems: high interest rates, low growth, the inflationary threat. Sadat has triumph turned to alarm as quickly as the short, happy summer of the Reagan economic miracle.

Political Threat

The political threat to the president has quickly been noted. The polls, while showing steady admiration for Reagan the man, are turning sour on his economics. And administration efforts to calm Wall Street by cutting the budget further are bound to offend important interests either on the domestic side or in the Reagan constituency of believers in vast defense spending.

But the politics of the situation, however intriguing, matter less than the substance. For what is happening amounts to an admission that the great new economic theory underlining the whole Reagan program is flawed. Indeed, there may never have been anything there. When Arthur Laffer drew a curve on a tablecloth in Southern California, he was not depicting the philosopher's stone.

Professor Laffer is a totem of supply-side economics. That school argues that we need to become more productive. To that end we must cut taxes, increasing individual incentive and stimulating investment. Higher investment will mean greater production, more jobs and — incidentally — more tax revenue for government. The Laffer curve, supposedly drawn free-hand during a dinner conversation, shows how lower taxes should bring in more money.

The proposition that the United States should be more productive is unarguable.

Sharp Tax Cuts

But the simplicities of supply-side economics will not get us from here to there. So a good many capitalist admirers of Mr. Reagan have evidently concluded.

The sharp cuts in tax rates, especially on higher-bracket incomes and capital gains and inheritance, certainly show no signs so far of stimulating production. The notable financing ventures of this summer have been not in new enterprises but in giant mergers,

with no prospect of creating new jobs.

The administration had predicted that the economy would start growing again this fall and move into years of exuberant growth. Now that talk has been pretty well abandoned. Alan Greenspan, the conservative economist who has been a key private adviser to the president, said last week: "Our forecast is that this economy is deadening into the spring."

The reason for the trouble, according to administration spokesmen, is the high interest rates maintained by the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Reagan himself, sounding just like other presidents all the way back to Harry Truman, said he was not to blame because the Board was independent and followed its own line.

But what the Federal Reserve has done could hardly be seen as a surprise to Reagan or his economic advisers. Its chairman, Paul Volcker, told Congress explicitly last spring that the Fed would keep money tight in order to fight inflation if the administration had no other effective anti-inflationary policy. And it was clear then, as it is now, that the administration had none.

What Mr. Reagan did to the federal budget was in fact a recipe for inflation: cut domestic programs but at the same time start large and continuing increases in defense spending — and cut federal taxes drastically. Anyone with any sense knew that the result had to be higher federal deficits, not the balanced budget that the president promised. And already the familiar refrain of slipping budget projections is anything there.

And so, in default of a credible Reagan alternative, the policy that dominates the economy is monetarism. Interest rates are high, and the inevitable price is being paid in depressed economic activity: falling businesses, distressed housing, a savings-and-loan industry that Mr. Greenspan said with brutal candor can hold together only another six months unless the policy changes.

Push Hard

In short, the United States is getting a taste of Margaret Thatcher's Britain. And businessmen, not surprisingly, are unenthusiastic. They do not believe in Prof. Laffer's budget miracles. They do not believe that the hard old choices between growth and inflation can be wished away.

If Wall Street and the country's business and financial people are as skeptical as they now seem, the interesting question is why they pushed so hard for the Reagan tax bill. They bombarded members of Congress with messages suggesting that its passage was a matter of economic life and death. Could it be that they really just liked the idea of paying lower taxes?

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Moscow's Un-Fair

By Robert L. Bernstein

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

E.F. Hutton Looks Again at Gene Splicing

NEW YORK — E.F. Hutton, which canceled a proposal to start a genetic engineering company, DNA Science Inc., in conjunction with Israel's prestigious Weizmann Institute, says it is reactivating its plan by setting up limited partnerships with a tax-shelter focus. The partnerships would back gene-splicing projects, but would have no association with Weizmann, which gave the original plan much of its scientific credibility. "We weren't doing the best for our investors," Robert M. Fomon, Hutton's chairman, said. "We're not getting out of the business; we decided there was a better way to finance it."

Technip Wins Share of Saudi Plant

PARIS — Technip said Monday it won a share in a contract worth more than \$1 billion to build an oil refinery for Petrofin and the Royal Dutch-Shell Group at Al Jubail in eastern Saudi Arabia. The other companies sharing the contract are Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction, Parsons International and Chiyoda Petrostar. The 250,000 barrel a day refinery, which will include a hydrocracker and a benzene manufacturing plant, should be completed by the end of 1984, Technip said.

Citicorp, 3 Others Win Kenya Eurocredit

LONDON — Citicorp International Bank said Monday it and three other banks have been awarded the mandate to raise Kenya's \$100-million, eight-year Eurocredit. Terms of the mandate are as expected, with an interest rate margin of 1 point over the London interbank offered rate for the first three years, rising to 1 1/2 points thereafter. There will be a three-year grace period on principal repayments, Citicorp said, and a 1/2 percent commitment fee on unused funds. The other lead managers are National Westminster Bank, Societe Generale and the Bank of Tokyo.

Kubota Forms Joint Venture in Saudi Arabia

TOKYO — Kubota said Monday it had established a joint company in Riyadh called Arabian Ductile Iron Pipes to manufacture and market ductile iron pipes beginning in 1983. The joint company was capitalized at 12 million Saudi riyals (\$3.5 million) with Japan's Kubota putting up 25 percent and Mitsubishi 15 percent. The remaining 60 percent was owned by a group of Saudi Arabian businessmen, it said. The new company will build a factory in the Dammam industrial area on the East Coast to produce pipes worth 7 billion yen (\$30 million) a year initially.

China Accepts Japan's Deal On Resumption of 2 Plants

PEKING — China has accepted in principle a take-it-or-leave-it offer by Japan of a 300 billion yen (\$1.3 billion) credit to help resume construction of two industrial plants suspended last January, Japanese diplomatic sources said Monday. The sources said Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu accepted the Japanese funding at a meeting Monday with Sumitomo Nishida, chairman of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party's executive board. The plants involved are a petrochemical plant at China's biggest oilfield, in Daqing, and a steel mill at Baoshan, outside Shanghai, one source said. "We offered the best we can," the source said, adding that China had asked for roughly double the amount offered to revive three projects, the third one being a petrochemical plant in Nanjing.

Japan Tries to Expand Success in Computers

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Staff Writer

TOKYO — At every turn here, one confronts overwhelming evidence that Japan, more than any other nation, has embraced advanced electronic and computer technology as a way to improve industrial productivity, save energy and, in theory, make day-to-day life more convenient, enriching and entertaining. The influence of such technology is apparent in hundreds of small ways. In the Asahi Shimbun building, home of the leading Japanese newspaper, venetian blinds rise and fall at the whim of an early-morning computer. In the Hotel Okura, a visitor does not have to request a wake-up call because a soft beep can be ordered for any time by punching a few buttons on an electronic bedside console. To expand its success in electronics, Japan hopes to do what it has not yet done: come up with new basic technology on its own, rather than just embellish the computer technology developed by other nations, the United States in particular.

The market-oriented Japanese approach to electronic research has led Japan's trading partners to accuse it of being a free rider in the technological arena. Japan now seems committed to changing this image. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced recently that it would spend more than \$300 million over the next decade on these major research projects: • Development of a supercomputer that would be more than 60 times faster than the best now available. • Basic work on a "fifth-generation" computer that could follow oral commands as well as solve problems nobody told it to tackle — a capacity known as "artificial intelligence." • Development of new, sophisticated semiconductor devices.

The prospect of Japan's forging ahead in computer manufacturing, a sector where the United States still claims supremacy, is worrying U.S. executives and government officials. They see the possibility of a challenge to the industry's giant, International Business Machines. There is a feeling that, in 10 years or so, the best computer in the world may well be made by Fujitsu and Hitachi, Franklin J. Vargo, deputy assistant secretary of commerce, said during a recent interview in his Washington office. Japan's reliance on electronics and computers is easy to see in its factories, where impressive gains in productivity have been achieved, mainly because of the nation's ability to introduce electronic techniques in industries that were once mechanical. This has reduced labor costs and has increased efficiency.



Hans Matthöfer

Lower Rates Are Feasible To Matthöfer

FRANKFURT — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer said Monday he considers a cut in West German interest rates "quite feasible" but gave no forecast on the timing of any such move. In a radio interview, he said the economy is showing some favorable signs at present. He said that the development of exports in July was excellent and that the country's balance of payments will be improved if export increases continue.

Mr. Matthöfer said this could lead to a weaker dollar and a stronger Deutsche mark, as seen in the last few weeks, and possibly to capital inflows, which in turn could produce a reduction in West German interest rates. Making a prediction of its own Monday, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said the mark will be reviled against the dollar and European Monetary System currencies, possibly toward the end of this year. In its latest economic report, the bank said that an upward adjustment of the West German currency would in any case take place in 1982.

The strengthening of the mark will reflect the sharp reduction of the current-account deficit, which could be below 10 billion DM in 1982 after a shortfall of about 25 billion DM this year, West LB said.

Industrial Orders Up
BONN (Reuters) — The index of West German manufacturing industry orders, base 1975, rose 2.86 percent seasonally adjusted in July after a confirmed 1.9 percent increase in June, the Economics Ministry said Monday.

Malaysian Firm in Lightning Bid Takes Majority Stake in Guthrie

By Marshall Gittler
AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — A takeover battle for Guthrie Corp. that once promised months without success was fought and won by another in a few hours Monday. Permodalan Nasional Berhad, a Malaysian government investment body, Monday snapped up almost 8 million shares of Guthrie in less than four hours to take over the company, which has major plantation holdings in Southeast Asia.

That contrasted to the two-year fight that Sime Darby Holdings, Southeast Asia's largest publicly quoted company, had waged in an attempt to acquire Guthrie. Stockbrokers Rowe and Pitman bought about 5 percent of Guthrie's shares in 16 minutes at the London stock exchange opened Monday. N.M. Rothschild & Sons then acquired another 12 percent from interests in the Far East and gradually bought an added 9 percent back in London. All told, they acquired 7,995,500 shares, or 25.52 percent of Guthrie's common stock before breaking for lunch. With its previous holdings, Pemas found itself with 15,790,500 shares, or 50.41 percent of Guthrie.

Sime Darby's bid ended in December, 1980, when Sime and its allies announced they would sell their 27.6-percent stake in Guthrie. The buyer? Pemas. The wait paid off for Guthrie shareholders. Their shares fetched 901 pence each Monday, up sharply from Friday's close of 662. Sime's final offer of March 1, 1979, was equivalent to around 538 pence a share.

Pemas spent \$72 million Monday acquiring the shares. The bid sets a value of £282.25 million for Guthrie. Pemas said the purchase and offer were essential "to protect its already substantial investment in Guthrie." It said in its statement that Guthrie's principal activities have been in Southeast Asia and have focused on the operation of rubber, palm oil, cocoa and tea plantations in Malaysia. Guthrie's "predominance" in those areas formed the main basis for the stock purchase, Pemas said.

Board Concerned
Recently, Guthrie disposed of its 73-percent interest in Guthrie Berhad, a trading company in Singapore and Malaysia, and proposed acquiring Page Airways of Rochester, N.Y. The Pemas board said it "views with disquiet the new course upon which the management of Guthrie would appear to be set." It said it had not been consulted on these actions.

Pemas' disquiet may have been caused in part by the fact that the buyer of Guthrie Berhad was Multipurpose Holding, the investment unit of Malaysia's main ethnic Chinese political party. Pemas, on the other hand, is a government-sponsored body investing on behalf of the country's native races, predominantly Malays — and the government would probably prefer to see local ownership of the 200,000 acres of plantations Guthrie holds in Malaysia. Nationalism was also believed to be a factor in Sime Darby's bid. Sime is more than 25-percent owned by the Malaysian government.

Ian Coates, Guthrie's managing director, said that the reasons given by Pemas were just an excuse for what is effectively nationalization. For example, although Pemas mentioned cocoa and tea plantations, Guthrie has only 40 acres of cocoa and 400 acres of tea in Malaysia. Mr. Coates pointed out. He said the sale of Guthrie Berhad for 22 times earnings had reduced debt by \$25 million. He also stood by the move to buy Page Airways.

He expressed bitterness over Pemas' stock purchase. "That people should be allowed to achieve control of a business in the space of four hours without the majority of shareholders being advised is grotesque," Mr. Coates complained. "There is nothing to be said except a requiem mass."

Markets Closed
All financial markets were closed Monday in the United States and in Canada for Labor day.

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U.S. Firm Finds Hot Market for Cold Magnets

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Staff Writer

GUILDFORD, N.Y. — An intriguing thing happens when certain metals are cooled to extremely low temperatures. At about 415 degrees below zero, they become so close to what is called absolute zero because matter can get no colder — these metals lose all resistance to electricity. When electricity can move without resistance, a dramatic improvement in the efficiency of energy transmission is possible. So is the creation of supermagnets.

These traits make so-called superconducting materials useful in high-energy physics experiments, such as those aimed at creating energy from nuclear fusion, and in the study of complicated molecules. The handful of processes filling this demand are not satisfied with their niche, however. They foresee an impressive commercial future for superconductivity. Such feelings are very strong at the headquarters of Intermagnetics General, here in a forest-ringed industrial park west of Albany.

"The economics and reliability of superconducting magnets are at the point where their commercialization is right there in front of us," Paul S. Swartz, the company's president, said. Day in the Sun The development that has convinced Mr. Swartz that superconductivity's economic day in the sun is finally at hand, 70 years after the phenomenon was discovered, is the growing interest of doctors in nuclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, which appears to offer them the safest and, in many cases, most efficient method yet for discovering what is going on inside a body without cutting it open. NMR involves placing a patient's limb, head, or body inside a magnetic field. The protons of the nuclei in certain molecules line up with the field. A low-frequency radio signal is then introduced, disturbing the alignment. When the signal ends, the protons return to the alignment created by the magnetic field, but the rate at which they do so is peculiar to each proton's chemical environment and is reflected in a radio signal each proton emits. Thus, the process allows doctors to create an image of not just tissue density, as is done with X-rays, but also of tissue chemistry. When the machine doing this imaging is rotated around the body, the result is a cross-sectional or three-dimensional picture somewhat like that created by computed axial tomography, better known as CAT scanning. The picture is not as sharp, but it is achieved without bathing the patient in X-rays and contains some information not available in CAT scans. "NMR could revolutionize diagnostic imaging by the late 1980s," said Richard B. Emmitt, an analyst at F. Eberstadt & Co. Experts see the nuclear magnetic resonance market eventually equaling and perhaps surpassing that for CAT scanners, which is thought to have been about \$450 million this year. Mr. Emmitt said that annual NMR system sales might be in the 500- to 1,000 unit range by 1990, by which time inflation will probably have doubled their price to about \$2 million each. Supermagnets like those made by Intermagnetics seem to be the best way to create NMR magnetic fields. According to Mr. Emmitt, Oxford Instruments of Great Britain is the clear leader in commercializing supermagnets for NMR, having delivered magnets for perhaps 10 systems to research hospitals. But last month, Intermagnetics became the first U.S. concern to announce contracts for such a system when it disclosed that the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City had ordered two of them. It will not take many sales to usher in a new era at Intermagnetics. In the nine months ending Feb. 28, Intermagnetics earned just \$43,000 on sales of \$4.6 million. Intermagnetics sees the NMR scanner as the first of several similar instruments that could be commercially successful, and is also betting that several unrelated uses of superconducting magnets will also develop. The company is particularly hopeful about using supermagnets to separate valuable ores that are otherwise too expensive to separate, a project it is investigating in cooperation with Teck, a Canadian mining company. It was confidence that commercialization is at hand that led Intermagnetics to go public last year. A Teck venture capital subsidiary and a similar company controlled

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 7, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Country	Rate
American Express	1.3475
Bankers	1.3475
Commerzbank	1.3475
Deutsche Bank	1.3475
London	1.3475
Midland	1.3475
New York	1.3475
Paribas	1.3475
Societe Generale	1.3475
WestLB	1.3475

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Currency	U.S.\$	U.S.C.	U.S.C.
Algeria 100 Dinars	7.00	1.25	1.25
Angola 100 Escudos	100.00	1.00	1.00
Australia 100 Dollars	1.12	1.08	1.08
Belgium 100 Francs	0.47	0.35	0.35
Bombay 100 Rupees	0.02	0.02	0.02
Canada 100 Dollars	0.75	0.75	0.75
Denmark 100 Kroner	0.13	0.13	0.13
France 100 Francs	0.06	0.06	0.06
Germany 100 Marks	0.48	0.48	0.48
India 100 Rupees	0.02	0.02	0.02
Japan 100 Yen	0.007	0.007	0.007
Kenya 100 Shillings	0.02	0.02	0.02
Malaysia 100 Ringgits	0.47	0.47	0.47
Netherlands 100 Guilders	0.36	0.36	0.36
Norway 100 Kroner	0.13	0.13	0.13
Portugal 100 Escudos	100.00	1.00	1.00
Spain 100 Pesetas	166.64	166.64	166.64
Sweden 100 Kronor	0.13	0.13	0.13
Switzerland 100 Francs	0.75	0.75	0.75
Taiwan 100 Dollars	0.02	0.02	0.02
Thailand 100 Baht	0.02	0.02	0.02
UK 100 Pounds	0.75	0.75	0.75
USA 100 Dollars	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yugoslavia 100 Dinars	0.02	0.02	0.02

Tokyo Stocks Continue Skid Despite Optimistic Outlook

By Keith Stafford

TOKYO — Japanese companies can expect higher profits in the second half of the current fiscal year, according to two reports just issued here, but the Tokyo Stock Exchange shows no sign of pulling out of its recent slide.

The market index Monday was 364.76 points lower than it was a month ago. The average fell 2.13 Monday to close at 7,604.17, which compares with the record 8,019.14 set Aug. 17.

Overseas investors recently have been selling more Japanese stocks than they have been buying. The exchange said Monday that foreign sales last month through 12 Japanese securities companies totaled 410.66 billion yen (\$1.79 billion), well above purchases worth 358.26 billion yen.

Many world stock markets are in the doldrums because of Wall Street's weakness, which has made investors think twice about putting money into stocks when higher yields are available from financial markets.

But, at least the profit picture here looks bright. The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Monday that Japanese company profits are expected to recover sharply from this month until the end of the current fiscal year in March, 1982, helped by a better performance in the petroleum industry and continuing high exports.

The newspaper report said the companies' profitability is likely to increase by an average 42.2 percent between September and the end of next March.

Late last week the Bank of Japan said Japanese companies expect domestic business conditions to continue recovering in the period and reported improving business profits from a low point in the middle of the first half of the fiscal year.

2 French Banks Cut Rates

PARIS — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas said they cut their base rates to 14.5 percent from 15.3 percent, effective Monday. This matches cuts announced Friday by the three state banks: Credit Lyonnais, St. Germaine and Banque Nationale de Paris, and by Credit Commercial de France.

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on September 29, 1981.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. ("The Company"), will be held at the offices of the Company, 6 John B. Goudswaam, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on September 29, 1981 at 10:00 o'clock a.m. (local time) for the following purposes:

1. To receive a report from the management on the business of the company and conduct of its affairs during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1979 and December 31, 1980.
2. To approve the company's annual accounts for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1979 and December 31, 1980.
3. To approve the declaration and payment of the accrued cumulative preferential dividend as of August 1, 1981 on the participating cumulative preference shares outstanding at the time in the total amount of U.S.\$98.05 per share viz:
 - U.S.\$ 77.22 for the respective fiscal years ended December 31, 1979 and December 31, 1980;
 - U.S.\$ 5.83 for the period January 1, 1981 to 7 July 31, 1981.
4. To elect a managing director for the coming year.
5. To elect members of the board of supervisory directors.
6. To appoint independent auditors.
7. To verify, confirm and approve the acts of the managing director and the board of supervisory directors.
8. To transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

The official agenda of the meeting together with the annual accounts for the company's fiscal years ended December 31, 1979 and December 31, 1980 may be inspected by all shareholders at the offices of its paying agents, viz: First National City Bank (corporate trust office), New York, N.Y.; First National Bank, City Bank, Brussels; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Holders of registered shares will be entitled to vote at the meeting in person or by proxy. Holders of bearer shares will be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of a voucher given by any of the company's paying agents stating that certificates in respect of the number of shares specified in the voucher have been deposited with each paying agent and will remain on deposit until the end of the meeting.

The Managing Director, Caribbea Management Company, Curaçao, September 8, 1981.

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Bing Crosby's Son Nathaniel Is U.S. Amateur Golf Titlist

The Associated Press SAN FRANCISCO — Nathaniel Crosby completed a sensational comeback by sinking a 15-foot birdie putt on the 37th hole of play to beat fellow Californian Brian Lindley, 24, in the finals of the 81st U.S. Amateur golf championship here Sunday.

Crosby, the 19-year-old son of the late Bing Crosby, was cheered by a gallery of several thousand at the end of the match, scheduled for 36 holes on the 6,679-yard Olympic Club Lake Course.

'Just One Hole' "I don't think I've ever pulled a match off before after being 4-down," Crosby said. "But I felt if I could win just one hole there, I'd get going. I like to think I can do almost the impossible when I get pumped up."

Crosby, down with 10 to play in his semifinal victory over Willie Wood Saturday, was 1-down against Lindley with 5 of Sunday's scheduled 36 holes left. The former Los Angeles city champion went 2-up with a birdie at the 32d and then holed another birdie at the 33d — and would have been 3-up with 3 to play if Crosby hadn't stroked in a 10-footer to halve the hole.

At the 34th, Crosby made a

five-footer for a par 4 and Lindley missed par from about the same distance. Crosby drew even by winning the next hole, the toughest on the course, with a bogey 5, and both parred the final regulation hole.

On the first overtime hole in the tournament since 1950, Crosby's third shot went to the fringes of the green. Lindley's approach was to the right of the green and in high rough — but he chipped to within three feet.

Then it was Crosby's turn. The University of Miami student had begun the day with a birdie putt at the par-5 first hole, and when he repeated that eight hours later, he was champion. He joined a small group of teen-age winners that includes Jack Nicklaus.

Cool Head Having played and won his first U.S. Amateur, Crosby was asked what his father might have said of his showing. "Don't let it go to your head, kid," he replied.

"Everyone in my family has been a success," said Crosby, but he added that he has never considered joining others in the family by turning to a show business career.

"That was an easy decision," he said. "I have absolutely no talent."



Nathaniel Crosby, elated.

'Old Men' Morton, Stabler NFL Winners

United Press International ANAHEIM, Calif. — Two National Football League graybeards — neither of whom was supposed to be playing this season — proved Sunday they can still do the job.

Ken Stabler, who is 35 and only reported to camp a week ago, threw two TD passes to lead Houston to a 27-20 upset of Los Angeles here. And Craig Morton, at 38 a year older than his new coach, Dan Reeves, threw a 44-yard touchdown pass to Rick Upchurch to spark Denver to a 9-7 home opener upset of Super Bowl champion Oakland.

Stabler had announced his retirement, but came back last month. He had played only two series in the Oilers' preseason finale last week, but completed 13 of 20 passes for 192 yards and two touchdowns Sunday.

At one point, Stabler hit eight in a row to rally the Oilers from a 17-6 deficit. He marched Houston 72 yards for a score on the opening series of the second half, throwing a 33-yard TD pass to Rob Carpenter to cut a Ram lead to 17-13. He completed all six of his passes in the drive.

After an interception gave Houston the ball on the Ram 20, Stabler completed his eighth straight 20-yarder to Ken Burroughs in the end zone that gave the Oilers a 20-17 lead midway through the third period.

Frank Corral tied the game for Los Angeles with 69 seconds to go, but rookie Willie Tulis made Stabler and new Coach Ed Biles

winners by returning the kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown.

Stabler's personal life lately has included problems with the law — the state of California had threatened to arrest him for allegedly ducking alimony payments and there have been reports of his having consorted with a known gambler and a convicted gunrunner — so he had plenty of reasons for a poor showing.

"I just have to forget about all that," he said. "All I can do is play as well as I can. The only thing I care at all about is the other 44 guys on this team."

The Rams' Pat Haden completed 11 of 20 passes for 168 yards before being replaced in the fourth quarter by Jeff Rutledge. Haden was intercepted three times and was booed by the Anaheim fans.

Morton's pass to Upchurch in the first quarter and a 29-yard field goal by Fred Steinfort in the second were all the offense the Broncos needed.

The Raiders scored on their first possession, when Jim Plunkett threw a 9-yard TD pass to Raymond Chester, but were shut out the rest of the way as the Bronco defense sacked Plunkett five times for 41 yards in losses.

In the fourth quarter, Morton guided a half-control offense and the Bronco defense produced several big plays — it held Oakland on a fourth-and-one on the Raider 38, linebacker Larry Evans intercepted Plunkett on Oakland's next possession and defensive tackle Don Latimer snapped up a fumble on the Oakland 14.

Despite the dearth of scoring, the multi-set offense installed by Reeves did a few things Denver fans see only rarely. The Broncos dominated the time of possession 35:40 to 24:20 — which kept the defense fresh. And the offense produced a balanced attack — 182 yards in the air and 176 on the ground.

Said Oakland Coach Tom Flores: "I'm not happy with anything. It's hard to think of any bright spots when you lose and only score seven points. We know they would be tough, and we gave them too much slack."

Packers 16, Bears 9

In Chicago, Eddie Lee Ivers and Gerry Ellis scored on short runs in the first half and Jan Stenerud added a fourth quarter field goal in Green Bay's 16-9 victory over the Bears. Packer safety Johnnie Gary recovered Matt Suhay's fumble on the Green Bay 1 with 23 seconds left in the game to thwart a potential tying touchdown. The Packers defense had frustrated Chicago all game, forcing six fumbles of which the Bear lost four. But on the final drive of the game, when Chicago moved from its own 46 to

the Green Bay 3, the Bear offense finally got into gear. Suhay, replacing the injured Roland Harper, got the call from quarterback Vince Evans and appeared to have reached the end zone before being hit and fumbling, but the officials ruled he had not crossed the plane of the end zone.

Bengals 27, Seahawks 21

In Cincinnati, third-string quarterback Turk Schonert rallied the Bengals from a 21-point deficit to a 27-21 victory over Seattle. Pete Johnson going over from the 2 with 5:04 left for the winning score. In the first period, starting quarterback Ken Anderson missed 10 of 15 passes and threw two interceptions; backup Jack Thompson had a twisted ankle. Coach Forrest Gregg turned to Schonert, who had never played a down in a regular-season game —

and who fumbled the ball away on his first snap. But the second-year pro settled down and directed drives that produced three touchdowns and two field goals. Johnson's 84 yards in 20 carries put him just 29 yards short of Essex Johnson's all-time Cincinnati career rushing record of 3,070.

Bills 31, Jets 6

In Buffalo, N.Y., Joe Ferguson threw for two TDs, including one to Joe Cribbs, and Cribbs ran for another score as the Bills creamed the New York Jets, 31-0. Wide receiver Jerry Butler caught six passes for 123 yards and one touchdown. The Bills' defense limited the Jets to 231 yards, 8 first downs and 102 yards rushing. Buffalo pressured New York quarterback Richard Todd throughout and intercepted two of his passes.



Billy Sims hurtled past the 49ers' Ronnie Lott (42) with 18 seconds left to play Sunday to make Detroit a 24-17 NFL victor.

7th Valenzuela Shutout Ties National League Rookie Mark

From Agency Dispatch LOS ANGELES — Fernando Valenzuela tied a National League record for rookies by pitching his seventh shutout season and leading a three-run triple Sunday to lead the Dodgers to a 5-0 victory over St. Louis.

Valenzuela's seven shutouts tied the modern (since 1900) National League record for rookies held jointly by Irving Young of Boston (1905), Grover Cleveland Alexander of Philadelphia (1911) and Jerry Kosman of New York (1968).

Ewell Russell of the Chicago White Sox holds the major league record with eight, set in 1913.

The 20-year-old left-hander (12-4) allowed four hits and struck out

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

eight to raise his season total to 152. Only two Cardinals reached second base; Bob Forsch (7-5) took the loss.

In the seventh, Ron Roenicke singled, Mike Scioscia was hit by a

pitch and Derrel Thomas singled to load the bases. Bob Shirley replaced Forsch and Valenzuela tripled to right for a 4-0 lead.

Braves 5, Mets 2

In New York, Dale Murphy's three-run homer in the first spurred Atlanta to a 5-2 victory over the Mets.

Reds 5, Phillies 4

In Philadelphia, Ray Knight capped a game-tying, three-run rally with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly and delivered a two-run double in the ninth, giving Cincinnati a 5-4 victory over the Phillies.

Giants 3, Cubs 0

In San Francisco, Vida Blue

pitched a no-hitter for 6 1/2 innings as the Giants defeated Chicago, 3-0.

Pirates 5, Padres 5

In San Diego, Jason Thompson had four hits — including a two-run homer in the first — and drove in four runs and scored three in four Pittsburgh to a 9-5 victory over the Padres.

Yankees 6, Royals 1

In the American League, in Kansas City, Mo., Bob Watson's two-run triple highlighted a six-run first that gave New York a 6-1 victory over the Royals. Kansas City pitcher Atlee Hammaker lasted only four batters — surrendering singles to Willie Randolph, Larry Milbourne, Dave Winfield and Reggie Jackson.

Brewers 8, Twins 7

In Bloomington, Minn., Ben Oglivie hit a home run off Doug Corbett (2-4) to lead off the 10th, giving Milwaukee an 8-7 victory over Minnesota.

Red Sox 6, Mariners 1

In Boston, Carl Yastrzemski and Rick Miller drove in two runs each in a six-run sixth to propel the Red Sox to a 6-1 triumph over Seattle. Yastrzemski's ground-ball single, scoring Dave Stapleton and Jim Rice, produced his 1,700th and 1,701st career runs batted in; he is the 12th player in major-league history to reach that mark.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 2

In Chicago, rookie Jesse Barfield hit his first major league home run and George Bell hit his fifth of the year to lead Toronto to a 3-2 squeaker over the White Sox, Chicago's 9th loss in 10 games.

Indians 2, Angels 0

In Cleveland, John Dennis pitched a three-hitter for his third straight shutout as the Indians beat California, 2-0. Denny (7-4) struck out seven and walked three in running his consecutive scoreless inning streak to 27.

Tigers 4, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, Lance Parrish hit a two-run homer in the eighth as Detroit rallied for a 4-3 decision over Texas. The Rangers

Connors Weathers U.S. Open Scare

By John Feinsrein

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A three-time champion of the U.S. Open, Jimmy Connors has been involved in many classic tennis. None, however, were likely any more dramatic than the victory he produced Sunday.

Fighting off leg cramps — which plagued him for an hour after the match — twice down a service break in the fifth set, facing match game with his opponent, serving Connors fought past Andres Gomez of Ecuador, 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-7, 6-4, winning the final tie breaker, 7-5.

This was not vintage Connors. It was a vulnerable Connors, his weak forehand and second-serve exposed time and again by Gomez, a 6-foot-5, 21-year-old with an excellent forehand.

Tough Living

"I wouldn't want to make a living off that kind of match," said Connors. "We just went after each other. I kept waiting for him to stop slugging forehands in and slug a couple into the fence. He never did."

Connors' narrow escape overshadowed the most surprising upset on the men's side of the draw, Mike Cahill's 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4 victory over No. 12 seed John Kriek.

Kriek has always played well here, twice reaching the quarterfinals and last year the semifinals. And Cahill, who now faces Connors, wasn't even in the draw originally. Only a last-minute no-show on opening day got him into the tournament. Now, Cahill, 29, is in the round of 16 here for the first time in his career.

There was one upset among the women, seventh-seeded Wendy Turnbull losing to Barbara Gerkens, 7-5, 6-3.

Other seeded players were more fortunate. Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas, Yannick Noah, Elliot Teltscher, Yoonae Tazawa and Brian Gottfried winning among the men, and Martina Navratilova and Barbara Potter among the women. Andrea Leand, who earlier upset second-seeded Andrea Jaeger advanced to the round of 16 with a 6-4, 6-3 victory over Julie Harrington.

But the match that enthralled the silent crowd of 20,167 was Connors' 4-hour-23-minute duel with Gomez.

A few eyebrows were raised when Gomez won the first-set tiebreaker, 7-4, smashing a gorgeous backhand down the line for the set. But Connors came back to win the next two sets easily and all appeared to be going according to the seedings.

Instincts

"After the third set my legs began to cramp and I was very tired," Gomez said. "I thought I was in trouble but then in two minutes I was up, 3-1, in the fourth. I just said, 'OK, let's go gain.'"

By the fifth set, both men were exhausted.

After Gomez broke Connors in the final set's third game, Connors fighting instincts took over. Pumping himself up with his fist-shaking, head-tossing routine, he scrambled back. He got even at 3-all, twice coming in behind deep approach shots and watching Gomez hit his passing shots long.

"I had decided at that point that if he was going to beat me it would be with passing shots," Connors said. "I wasn't just going to stand back there and let him run into the bleachers to hit forehands."

Connors had two break points with Gomez serving at 3-4, but failed to convert. On them went to 5-5. Serving at 30-40, Connors double-faulted to give Gomez the break and lead at 6-5. A spreading rumor indicated the crowd thought Connors was finished.

Connors never gives up until he grudgingly shakes hands with the winner. He played an aggressive, all-out game, coming to the net on four of six points to break right back. "I thought I might scare him a little if I came in," Connors said.

Gomez's inexperience began to show. He was sharp one point, tentative the next. And Connors was in his words, "playing like a maniac."

With Connors leading 3-2, in the final tiebreaker, Gomez twice came up with big serves. Twice Connors returned — and Gomez made errors. On the first, he blew a sitting-duck volley. On the second, Connors came in behind his return and Gomez lobbed deep.

Then Connors ran into an unexpected problem: his left hand began to cramp. He ran over and immersed it in the ice cooler. It

worked a little but he double-faulted on the next point and Gomez, followed with a winner to make it 5-4.

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for National League, American League, and National League East/West divisions, listing teams and scores.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League East/West divisions.

Transactions

BASEBALL National League MONTREAL — Placed Tommy Hutton, infielder, on waivers. Called up Dave Hostetler, first baseman; Bryce Smith, reliever; Pat Roemer and Don Briggs, outfielders; Wallace Johnson, infielder; and Tom Weiskopf, catcher, from the American Association champion Denver Bears.

FOOTBALL National Football League SAN DIEGO — Placed James Harris, quarterback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Jimmy Webb, defensive end.

CFL Standings

Table showing CFL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions, listing teams, wins, losses, and points.

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Art Buchwald

Treeless in Washington

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Interior Watt's press person was briefing him for a news conference. "So what do you think they'll ask me?" Watt wanted to know. "Here is one question you may get. 'If a tree falls in the forest and nobody hears it, did it really make a sound?'"



Buchwald

Esperanto Tincjo Joins Roster of Tales of Tintin

ANTWERP, Belgium — One of the stories of Tintin — the litrepid, moon-faced reporter and comic strip hero — has been published in Esperanto. This brings to more than 26 the number of languages in which one of all of the 23 adventures of Tintin, his dog Snowy, his friend Captain Haddock and his old

retary of the Interior is to see we don't have too many trees cluttering up our forests. It discourages private investors from exploiting our natural resources. I don't have anything against trees personally, but I don't like to see them romanticized and used by the environmentalists as a lobbying weapon against private industry.

"Why don't we turn the question to our advantage?" the secretary said. "We could point out if the land was leased to a paper company, there would be somebody there to hear if the tree fell or not — and he wouldn't even be on our payroll." "That's not a bad idea. The environmentalists couldn't attack us for that. After all it wasn't the Interior Department's fault that the tree fell."

Mary Blume

An American Back in Paris

Gene Kelly Choreographs a Few Musical Recollections

PARIS — In 1950 Gene Kelly started in a film that glorified French *jeu de vivre*, amiability and *tendresse*. The film was of course shot entirely in Hollywood except for some second unit work. It made Kelly France's favorite American since Ben Franklin.



Director Kelly: The dance is over.

He doesn't dance these days — "I wouldn't do a step for anything in the world" — and keeps fit on the tennis court. He is working on "Satchel," a Broadway musical starring Ben Vereen that he will direct this season. It is his first Broadway show since "Flower Drum Song." "That was 20 years ago. I never mind showing the years, they're all in the books anyway," he says. On Aug. 23, ironically, he entered his 70th year.

no while Mary Martin sang "My Heart Belongs to Daddy." "It was her first show too," he says, "but overnight she was a star. I was still a specialty dancer." In 1940 he played the lead in "Pal Joey," a daring and cynical Broadway musical in which he was a charming, rotten lead. David O. Selznick brought him to Hollywood as a straight actor, explaining that there was no future in song-and-dance. Selznick, unable to find even straight roles for Kelly, then lent him to Arthur Freed at MGM and a whole new era in film musicals began.

PEOPLE: Rare 2-Womb Pregnancy Ends in Birth of Boys

A woman with two wombs has given birth to two healthy baby boys at a London hospital. Officials of Guy's Hospital, in the Southwark district of London, said 22-year-old Theresa Ebers gave birth to Nicky, 6 pounds, and Simon, 5 pounds 8 ounces. A hospital spokeswoman said, "she is in fine condition, and so are the babies. It is very rare indeed for a woman to have two wombs and rarer still to have a pregnancy in each one."

White House press secretary, James S. Brady is back at George Washington University Hospital after his first visit home since he was wounded in the head during the attempted assassination of President Reagan March 30. Brady, who has undergone four operations, spent about 10 hours with his wife and 2-year-old son, Scott, at his home in suburban Arlington, Va. The trip was his first since his most recent surgery Aug. 20, when doctors patched a persistent leak of spinal fluid that had complicated his recovery for several weeks.

Charles Jones, one of the Americans held hostage in Iran for 444 days, sued his wife for divorce five months after returning home. The Detroit Free Press said Mattie Jones told the newspaper that the divorce, filed in late June, cited "irreconcilable differences." She said it was the culmination of many years of marital stress and had nothing to do with Jones' captivity in Iran. Jones was a communications officer when the U.S. Embassy was seized on Nov. 4, 1979. Mrs. Jones said the couple had considered separating as early as 1978, when she took their four daughters and returned to their Detroit home from Paris. "We just hadn't been getting along since about 1972," Mrs. Jones said. After Mrs. Jones, 37, and the couple's four daughters returned to Detroit in April, 1978, Jones began divorce proceedings, she said. Jones had moved to Iran by then, and before the divorce proceedings could be completed, the embassy was seized. After Jones's return on Jan. 21, they decided to give the marriage another try but he was unable to work things out, Mrs. Jones said.

A set of 14 lithographs by the late J. Lennon, which were confiscated by police as pornography when exhibited in London in 1970, will be shown in 80 North American cities, with proceeds going to Lennon's Spirit Foundation. Lennon made the lithographs, titled "Big One," in 1969, before and after his wedding to Yoko Ono. London police returned "Big One" to Lennon after the charges of por-

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